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Black Locust for Poor Land

Editor RURAL WORLD: On many farms there are plots of ground which are unfit for cultivation. Rough, steep hillsides, rocky locations, swampy plots which cannot be drained, are physical features on many farms. These barren and unkept spots injure the looks of the farm. Very often the farmer plows and plants each year, plots of ground, which on account of their rocky or steep nature, yield little or nothing at all in return for the labor expended.

Out here in Indiana the farmers have learned that no land is too steep, too poor or too rocky to produce something. These farmers are planting their barren spots to black locust. Black locust seems to thrive and do

black locust was planted on a steep hillside, so washed that grass would not grow on it. In the three years' time the trees have made a growth of twelve feet.

Setting a plot to black locust is comparatively an easy matter. On many farms it is only necessary to dig up the young trees found in locations where not wanted, and transplant to the desired location. The young trees may be purchased at nurseries at a low figure, when bought in lots of 1,000 or more. A plantation of black locust may also be started from seed. The planting should be done in the fall. Prepare the ground thoroughly and lay off four feet each way. By laying off both ways and

that it will be impossible to go through the rows with a plow. When a three years' growth has been made, the trees should receive a severe pruning, all side branches to a height of five or six feet being cut away.

While the work as outlined above, will pay handsome dividends, it should not be inferred that black locust will not thrive without this attention. Many pay no attention whatever to the plantation after they are set or seeded and get fairly good results. Thinning, cultivating and pruning, however, not only stimulate growth but improve the quality of the timber, and is considered the better practice.

When the trees are five years old

trees will spring up from the roots of the ones cut and marketed.

The profits to be derived from a plantation of black locust are not visionary. At a low estimate, 2000 first-class fence posts can be produced on an acre of ground in five or six years. These, figured at 10 cents each (a very low figure) would net \$200. An income of \$40 per year for each acre planted is not bad for land that is too poor to grow grass. Many have done much better than this.

Black locust is native to the northern half of the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. In many localities, however, the locust borer has



THE FALLS OF STOUT'S CREEK, NEAR ARCADIA, MO.

well on any location. No doubt, many other trees would do well on poor locations, but none will make as quick a growth on a rocky or washed hillside.

During the last few years many acres have been planted to black locust in Southern Indiana. One man, an ex-United States congressman, purchased for a small sum, a 200-acre, worn-out hill farm. Five years ago this was planted to black locust. Today it is said that if he cared to realize on his investment the land would return him \$100 per acre.

Black locust makes a rapid growth, often reaching fence-post size in four or five years. The Indiana State Forester reports that three years ago,

planting three or four seed in the intersections of the furrows, an even and systematic stand will be the result. When the young seedlings appear, thin out, leaving but one to a place.

After one year's growth is made, the young trees should be cut an inch or two above the surface of the ground. This "cutting back" not only facilitates a rapid growth, but insures an even straight stem, which is necessary if the best timber is to be grown.

During the first three years the plantation should be cultivated several times during the growing season. After three years' growth, however, the trees will have attained such a size

many will have attained a diameter of four or five inches—fence-post size—and thinning may begin. Every alternate row and every alternate tree in the row to be left standing should be cut and worked up into posts.

The trees in the plantation will now stand eight feet apart each way. From now on the growth will be rapid, and in three or four years' time, the trees will have attained a diameter of nine or ten inches, when they may be cut. Locust trees of this size make the best of hub timber and find a ready sale at the hub factories. Locust timber is also used by ship builders.

A locust plantation once started is permanent, since thousands of young

made such inroads upon the native trees that it would be useless to set land to black locust. In the localities where the borer has made his appearance, Osage orange, perhaps, would prove a better proposition. Osage orange does not grow as rapidly as black locust and is not as durable. Still, land planted to this tree have returned their owners a nice profit.

Cannelton, Ind. T. Z. RICHEY.

A good deed never goes unrewarded. It is a good deed to make your friend acquainted with a good paper—a paper which stands for the best in journalism. We get many new subscribers by the thoughtful kindness of our friends.

THAT STRAWBERRY BED.

Of course I mean the bed of strawberries for home use, and if at the same time you should happen to plant a few more than you could use the product from, there is scarcely a neighborhood in which you could not sell a few bushels of berries, and at prices which would make the professional grower, who has to ship to a market hundreds of miles away, green with envy.

Land that will produce 50 to 65 bushels of corn per acre, will if well manured, or fertilized, grow a good crop of berries, and if manured with ordinary farm made manures, it is well to remember, that on most soils the controlling element in strawberry production is potash and this should be used in addition to the manure, but when commercial fertilizer is used, it is best to use one in which the potash is in excess of the phosphoric acid. An 8-10 or a 4-6-8, at the rate of 3 to 6 pounds per square rod, according to the fertility already in the soil, being a liberal application, and at the same time inexpensive. We plant in rows 3 feet 6 inches apart, plants 18 inches apart in the rows, varieties Senator Dunlap, Bubach and Beder Wood, early, main crop and late, all pistillate or perfect flowered varieties, and all heavy yielders, but in other sections other varieties may be preferred.

Cultivation is kept until late September, and our 1-10 of an acre went into winter without a weed or a sprig of grass in it. We mulched with potato vines fall of 1912, covering the whole patch about four inches deep, and at this writing, February 18, the plants look better than we ever had them before at this date, but straw, rough manure, or even corn stalks will answer very well as mulching material.

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO GROW EARLY CABBAGE.

When plants arrive, remove from crates as soon as possible; dissolve one-fourth pound Octagon or some similar laundry soap (not lye soap) in four gallons warm water; let cool; then immerse plants, roots and tops for five minutes. This will destroy lice or other insects, and benefit the plants.

Select darkest, heaviest land, but have it well drained. Cabbage requires a lot of moisture, but will not grow on poorly drained, sour, or water-sodden soil. Plow deep and harrow well so that land is well pulverized as deep as it is broken. Lay rows either 2½ or 3 feet apart (as you prefer) with bull tongue or other small plow. We rec-

Leave plants as set without further cultivation until about two weeks before the time that your spring weather usually opens up, then run a subsoil plow, or a boy Dixie, with the mold-board removed, twice in "every other alley," at the foot of the ridge on one side of each bed. Follow this work with 500 pounds of the same fertilizer per acre in alleys plowed, then use a small sweep or cultivator, with teeth well drawn in, behind the fertilizer to stir it in the soil and cover same.

In about ten days, subsoil and fertilize the other alley which was left at first working, using 500 pounds of the same fertilizer per acre, in the same manner. After this you should cultivate light and often, following the plan of "cultivating "every other alley" about once every five days, thus working both alleys every ten days. The dryer the weather, the oftener and lighter should be the cultivation. The idea being to keep a thin dust mulch on surface of soil but not to disturb the roots in any way.

There should be no deep cultivation after the subsoiling and fertilizing. The time to do most of the work on a cabbage crop is before the plants are set. Break your land just as deep as possible with two or three horse plow, then disk harrow and pulverize thoroughly as deep as broken. After your cabbage are harvested, you can, without additional fertilizer, grow a crop of hay, sweet potatoes or any other crop that will mature in a short season and make a heavier yield than you would if the cabbage had not been grown on the land.

Remember the crop produced will depend upon the grade of seed from which plants are grown. The cost of land, labor, and fertilizer is the same whether you make a crop or not.

CARE OF ORCHARDS.

That the farmers and fruit growers of Kansas are eager to improve and care for their orchards by the best and scientific methods is shown in the fact that George O. Greene, horticulturist and demonstrator of the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College is booked for almost every day until June. This week he is in Leavenworth county holding orchard meetings with P. H. Ross, the county demonstration agent. Mr. Greene shows how to mix spraying material, how to handle the spraying machinery and lectures on the general care of orchards. After March 15 he will have an assistant in the work, Fred Merrill, now employed by the entomological commission. This help is almost free, each orchardist sharing in the demonstrators' traveling expenses. Comparatively few spraying outfits were used in the state four years ago while now there are hundreds of them and many more will be purchased this season. Edward C. Johnson, superintendent of the institute and demonstrating department, is now making dates for Mr. Greene and Mr. Merrill.

A small ad at 1 cent a word will let your neighbor know what you have for sale or trade.

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The Apiary

DARK CELLAR WINTERING.

"Can bees be wintered in a cellar which is light as well as one which is totally dark?"

It is generally believed that bees winter best in a perfectly dark cellar; where the cellar may be either light or dark, choose the dark one. This advice is especially for the novice, or the one just starting in wintering bees in the cellar. For the experienced apiarist would say that darkness is not a necessary.

Bees have been successfully wintered in the farmer's cellar, where my out-apiary is situated, for over 20 years. In fact, perhaps the bees winter just as well there on an average as here at home in my special beecellar, where it is so dark that one can not see a piece of perfectly white paper waved within four inches of his eyes. The farmer uses his cellar just the same as he ever did, except just the space which the bees occupy. He carries stuff to and from the cellar at any time during the winter.

When he is loading his cabbage, potatoes or any other truck for market, the outside or what is called the "bulkhead" door is left open for one, two or three hours as may be required, while the three windows in the cellar walls are left uncovered in winter the same as in summer, so that the family may have light when getting the various things needed for family use. No attention is paid to the light or outside air entering, except that I set the hives so that the entrances face the rear wall.

The bulkhead door spoken of, leading into the cellar, is in the front wall, together with one window; and there is a window in the center of each side wall, but none in the back wall. At first I thought that these windows must be darkened, and that the outside door, if opened up for loading things, must have a blanket hung up in front so that it would keep things as dark as possible, except when passing through the doorway.

The farmer said, if that must be required, I would have to winter the bees somewhere else, and so I concluded to try one winter with him using the cellar as he always had done, and that trial has lengthened out to over 20 years. With the hives set close together, with the entrances toward the wall, and as near the rear wall as possible and not have the bottom-boards touch it, the bees are in a sort of semi-darkness. In other words, the light does not directly strike them; but from the number dying on the cellar bottom I can see no difference in favor of my undisturbed, perfectly dark special repository here at home. Another thing,

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J. M. IRVINE, Editor, Box 302 St. Joseph, Mo.

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I have never found 20 bees dead about the windows in either wall, which shows that light from these windows does no harm.—G. M. Doolittle, Bordino, in "Gleanings."

The proprietor of the second-hand store was not so tidy as he might have been. One day while standing in front of the store an Irishman approached and asked:

"Hov yez anny clean shirts in yer store?"

"Sure I have," answered the clothing man, anxious for a sale. "Lots of them, so clean as anything."

"Well," said the Irishman, moving away, "go in and put wan of them on."

The Poultry Yard

MARSHFIELD (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It has been my privilege to read in your valuable paper many reports of egg yields. We here send you a correct statement of the number of eggs laid by our 50 S. C. W. Leghorn pullets: Eggs laid during December, 556; January 1070; February 1018. About one-half of the pullets were hatched the 23rd of May, the others June 23. They were range raised and were not pushed for quick maturity. These pullets were bred from stock that had been trap-nested and bred up for high egg production. Now we are convinced of the fact that there is a great deal in the "bred to lay strain" over the haphazard, careless breeding of fowls. S. S. HINERMAN.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE POULTRYMAN.

(In three articles.)
ARTICLE TWO.

"Nature's Way."

What proved true in my care of 48 chicks and chickens the first year in my back yard at David City, Nebraska, was verified by my experience the second year. I hatched and started to maturity two hundred and fifty chicks with a loss of exactly five. The plot was growing constantly more interesting, and the fundamentals became more strikingly apparent.

The 48-hour-old chick fed on hard boiled egg, dry bread, sand, water, and milk, started without handicap. At four days began the gradual change of feed to ground grain, including corn, alfalfa meal and growing grass. The warm water brooder with wide, hovering porch protected the babies day and night in all kinds of weather.

At two weeks the crops of the promising chicks were strong enough to handle—without danger of the besetting ills—a constant ration of all the ground grains and food materials which could be secured. On grassy runs, with loosened earth for scratching, the growing birds never suffered the pangs of hunger, and consequently the injuries of inflamed and overcrowded crops. Thus the next six weeks were passed without the loss of a single life in the several families of growing poultry.

At eight weeks began the selection of the poorly marked cockerel for table use. Likewise the pullets were separated and placed into pens to receive from hence a special treatment, depending on what was to be made of them. The problems of clean coops, feeding space, ventilation and crowding were all multiplied.

At four months the pullets were growing vigorously and showed signs of becoming "laying hens." While the making of laying hens is a process to be begun in the parent bird, food is at this stage an important item. Less heavy grain, and all forms of nitrogenous foods are necessary with milk. A bit of freshly spaded earth with the occasional bug or worm is the pullet's delight. She becomes an inveterate worker, and will if necessary dig from under the loose soil all the bits of grain, sprouted oats and wheat she eats. Growing rape and green sweet corn work wonders.

At five months the embryos of eggs will begin developing in the pullet of the ordinary breed. Six months show lengthening comb and wattles. Seven months brings eggs from all the best layers. These months of final preparation have called for grit, shell, charcoal ash, ground bone, and finally a small portion of meat scraps.

What a guide nature is. The signal of distress and wrong is always

thrown out for the detecting eye of the practical poultryman. He studies these signs more than the printed page; and works to remove causes more than he applies cures.

A good test of the nature guided chicken raiser is found in the treatment he would accord the "broody" hen. The prevailing attitude is to punish her for misdemeanor—in not continuing to lay eggs; while the "Nature method" is to find the cause of her desire to "set" (which may be over feeding of fatty or heavy foods, or just the nature of the fowl). In any case the egg-producing foods and work-making devices of the chicken yard are the speediest and only way by means of which the "setter" will "start laying."

The problem of an adapted ration for laying hens has been worked out by many chicken raisers. Grading, and conditioning fowls have likewise grown to established arts. But perfected devices and fixtures, adjustable and economical houses which are adaptable to the varying seasons and changing tendencies of the fowl are not prevalent.

It is my purpose in the third article of this series to point out some of the special features of the modernized house which marks an evolution of the poultryman along Nature's way.

ROBERT A. HARRISON.

David City, Nebraska.

A good liquid lice killer is made by dissolving in ordinary kerosene all the crude naphthalene flakes it will take up. The solution is an excellent disinfectant for use about poultry houses, as well as a lice killer. Used on the dropping boards and roosts, it will destroy and prevent red mites, and will also kill disease germs and seeds of worms and other parasites.



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Yours Is the Work That Counts

YOUR season's work means a great deal to you.

After you have fertilized your soil, plowed, harrowed and perhaps rolled it, planted your seed in the carefully prepared seed bed, tended the growing crops and watched the grain ripen, you have a right to a full harvest. You can be sure of a 100 per cent return from your fields when you use efficient modern machines for your farm work. You would certainly be taking an unwise and unnecessary chance if you bought a machine that might not do your work as it should be done. To be on the safe side, buy I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools, all of which have proved their reliability through years of experience with harvesting and haying conditions on farms in every part of this country. These dependable machines may be identified by the following well-known names:

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Osborne Plano

There is no better time than the present to investigate and decide which machine is the best for you to buy. The opinion of your neighbors is valuable, and should help you to come to the right decision. All of the machines are so simple that they may be handled by ordinary farm help. They are so efficient that there is no question of their capacity for cutting, binding, and saving all the grain in any field, whether it be heavy or light, tall or short, standing, down, or tangled. The haying machines are as efficient as the harvesting machines. When you buy an I H C machine you do away with any chance for unreasonable delay at harvest time. Should anything happen to your machine, it is possible, no matter where you may be, for you to obtain repairs in a few hours' time. Our efficient organization, which includes nearly a hundred general agencies carrying complete stocks of repairs, and over thirty thousand local dealers who carry repairs for the machines they handle, is the most practical guarantee you can have that your grain will be cut and bound at the proper time, and without delay and annoyance.

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Horseman

H. B. Henderson, the well-known owner at Columbia, Mo., is disposing of his stable.

The Chicago Stock Farm, E. Smith, proprietor, at Marceline, Mo., has been producing some exceptionally well-bred colts.

Arondo 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$, consigned and sold at the recent Chicago sale by James Houchin, of Jefferson City, Mo., returns to the Show Me State and to the stable of the King Hill Stock Farm, at St. Joe.

B. F. Tegarden, who retired from the Tegarden Packing Company, of Springfield, Mo., some time ago, last week purchased a 360-acre farm from C. J. Scott, located near Springfield, paying \$26,000 for it.

Mary Mack, by Chester McDonald, and Nadine McDonald, by Rex McDonald, sold by the Fayette, Mo., breeders, Chenalt Todd & Sons, last fall to Trevor Moore, of Speed, Mo., have recently been sold by that gentleman to B. W. Castles.

Peter Bacon (2) 2:25, the 3-year-old Peter the Great 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$ colt that R. A. Cleek, of Shelbina, Mo., recently bought from the Patchen Wilkes Farm, at Lexington, Ky., comes highly recommended from the Blue Grass country, and is reported as having worked a mile last season in 2:28 $\frac{1}{4}$.

E. W. Rusk, of Bement, Ill., a graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture, has been engaged by the Audrain County Court to act as Farm Adviser. Mr. Rusk is not only an expert farmer, but a saddle horse fancier, and will be located at Mexico, Mo., which is the center of saddle horse attractions.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am well aware that the RURAL WORLD, published for the general farmer, is not the place to take up and discuss the knotty questions of trotting horse breeders. Many of the readers of the RURAL WORLD are breeders of trotting horses, and as such breeders, see what is appearing in strictly trotting horse papers. On March 4th the Horseman and Spirit of The Times published a stallion number, it having been a custom in recent years for most of these papers to put out such an issue just previous to the opening of the stud season, and the writers of the different sections set forth the deductions arrived at from their own experience, or from what they have learned from other sources. In the 1913 issue spoken of above, appears an article under the caption, "Reasons For Success in Breeding," by Dr. J.

C. McCoy. The deductions arrived at in that article would not be so pernicious, only for the standing of the writer, both as a writer and a breeder. In this letter I shall show up only his most glaring errors in the handling of the great son of Robert McGregor.

"Let us take the case of Cresceus. This truly great racing machine came from a sire from whom we had every reason to expect greatness, but his dam was from obscure stock, and while to an obscure horse, she produced a fairly good racing mare, "Nightingale," still when measured by the standard of modern trotting blood, the dam of Cresceus was in a large part foreign to the fashionable blood which was giving us our great trotters.

"The crucial test of trotting blood comes when it is put to breeding, and when from this blood we expect to build a new and distinct type of trotting race horses. Here is where, so far, the test of obscure blood has invariably failed.

"Would it not seem that the obscure blood lines of old Mable is responsible in a very large degree of the failure of her great son in the stud?

"The great diamond mines of the world are found in a section of Africa, and they are found under exactly the same conditions.

What appears to be the field of crater of an extinct volcano, gives us these beautiful crystals in quantities sufficient to pay for digging deep in the earth, and separating the stones from the rubbish with which they are mixed.

"The first mine of trotting blood that was found in the United States worthy to perpetuate itself was in Orange County, New York. One lone horse at Chester proved his superiority over all other sires and upon this blood the modern American trotter has been built.

Not all of the blood of Hambletonian was found useful. A very small part of his immediate descendants proved of the right quality when put to the test. As years have gone by, since the founding of the Hambletonian breed, certain seedlings of the parent tree have shown strong for a time, then gradually faded, and finally shrunk up. During all this time, distinctive types have been produced from the parent family, some of which have gone for a time and then fell by the wayside, while a few of the types have gone on increasing and improving generation after generation, until at the present time they stand out distinctively as superior examples of the harness horse, that any one who reads the horse paper and studies the great tables printed from time to time, may know which are the most likely to breed to furnish what that breeder of trotters is after, namely: a horse, able to compete and win in contests.

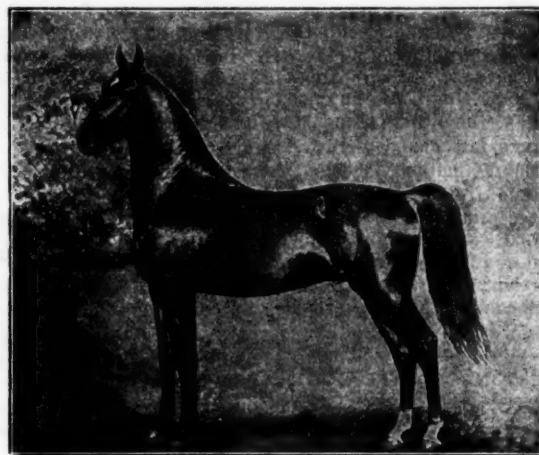
"When this matter is all sifted out, we find that we are getting our great race horses from the blood of about one-half dozen of the sons of Hambletonian. Of these, Electioneer, George Wilkes, Dictator, Happy Medium and Alexander's Abdallah, are the most prominent.

The collateral branches of the trotting breed which have lived and flourished to the greatest extent in assisting to found this distinctive type of horse, will be found in the blood of Mambrino Chief, Pilot Jr., and American Star.

"Our present great horses are apparently made up of the families that I have named, and it would appear that the oftener these magic names appear in horse pedigrees, the more likely are we to meet with success, in an effort to produce a great horse.

"It does not seem to take a great deal in the way of blood lines to produce a single great racing trotter. But

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Saddle Stallion, with breeding second to no horse that lives. With a show ring record second to no horse that lives. The sire of more Futurity winners at six years of age than any horse that lives.

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Saddle horses and young prospects for sale at all times.

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WILL MAKE THE
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INSURE A LIVING FOAL.

My Major Dare is by My Dare, by Chester Dare, by Black Squirrel, by Black Eagle.

His dam Lilly Rosebud 7138, by Elastic 233, by Red Squirrel, by Black Squirrel, etc.

The dam of Elastic by Nat Brown 81; second dam Lilly Brown 711.

Nat Brown is a son of the great Conover's Elastic 80, by Waxy, and through this horse My Major Dare gets the blood of Bay Diomed, by the great Imp. Diomed, and this blood gives My Major Dare his snap and staying qualities.

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BARON REAPER AND BARON MOKO

Baron Reaper, 46711, record 2:09 1-4, chestnut, 15.3 1-2 hands, weight 1175 lbs.; by Early Reaper, 2:09 3-4, dam Expedition Girl (dam of Baron Reaper, 2:09 1-4, Miss Red Chute, 2:14 1-4), by Expedition, 2:15 3-4; 3d dam Monitor Rose by Monitor, 1:27; 3d dam Bay Dixie dam of 3 in 2:30 list, by Abdallah Jr., 5:20; 4th dam Dixie, 2:30 (dam of Dixie Sprague, 2:22 1-4), by Pilot Jr., 12.

Baron Moko, 42239, by Moko, 2:44 59, dam Axtelline, 2:24 (dam of Fanfarin, 2:11 1-4), by Axtellie, 2:12; 2d dam Sistine by Kentucky Prince; 3d dam by Hambletonian 10. Baron Moko bay, 15.3 hands, 1150 lbs.; he is a show horse with great speed and action.

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WILKNUT 42923, bay stallion trotter, star, left hind foot white, 16.1 hands; weight 1250 lbs. Foaled 1903, by Red Roy 2:15½, son of Red Heart 2:19. 1st dam, Monnutta, 2:31, by Wilkeswood, 2:23½; 2nd dam, Miss Wickliffe, by Wickliffe 2520; 3rd dam Monitor Rose by Monitor 1327. Wilknut is one of the best put-up stallions I have ever seen, for style and action he can't be beat. He was never worked for speed, but can trot fast. He can show a 2:20 gait any time. He is a sure foal getter and a grand breeder. Price \$250.00.

MONDUKE 51549, black or dark chestnut stallion trotter, star, right hind foot white; 15.3½ hands, 1100 lbs. Foaled 1909 by Baron Reaper 2:09½, dam Alpha C. Wilkes (mat. rec. 2:24), by Wilkesmont 2:28, 2nd dam Pinafore by Abdallah Jr. 5729.

Monduke is a handsome stallion, good gaited, good headed. He has not been trained, but can show better than 2:30 gait. I think he will be very fast if given a chance, and should make a great sire. Price \$250.00.

MONITOR RUSSELL 33727, trotter, bay stallion, 15.3 hands; weight 1200 lbs. Foaled 1895 by Alley Russell 4502. Rec. 2:22, dam Monsulta, vol 13, by Sultan 1513. 8nd dam Monitor Rose, by Monitor 1327, 3rd dam Bay Dixie (dam of 3 in the list) by Abdallah Jr. 5720.

Monitor Russell is a big, strong, good looking trotter; he is a good road horse, afraid of nothing, looks like a ten-year-old. He is sound and a good stallion for any purpose. Price \$125.00.

RESERVE FUND 5302, 2:26½, chestnut stallion, foaled 1885, by Nutwood 600, 2:13¾. Dam Lizzie Wilkes (in the great brood mare list), by Geo. Wilkes, 2:32; 2nd dam by Mambrino Patchen 58; 3rd dam by Edwin Forest 49.

Reserve Fund is the sire of 13 in the 2:30 list. He is a horse of the most perfect form, of the highest style and action. He looks and acts like a ten-year-old. He is one of the surest foal getters on the farm and should not be for sale, but we want Baron Reaper, 2:09¾, to take his place. Price, \$100.00.

WILKTELL 55018, dark chestnut trotter, 15.3 hands, 1000 lbs. Foaled 1910. By Wilknut 42923, son of Red Roy 2:15, dam Electwanda by Electer, son of Expedition 2:15; 2nd dam by Reville 1472; 3rd dam by Strathmore 408. Wilktell is a nice looking colt, will be 16 hands, broke to harness. Price, \$175.00.

MONTEITH 54685, bay, two hind feet white, trotter, 15½ hands; weight 1000 lbs. Foaled 1910 by Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa 12726, son of Onward 1400; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston 5387, son of Electioneer 125.

Monteith is a large, finely formed, good gaited, speedy colt. He showed quarters in 40 seconds as a two-year-old; he will make a fast trotter and a good stallion. Price, \$200.00.

NORWELL 56440, trotter, bay, right hind foot white, foaled 1911. By Reserve Fund 5302 (sire of 13 in the 2:30 list); dam by Electer 31500, son of Expedition, 2:15½; 2nd dam by Reville 1472, 3rd dam by Strathmore 408. Norwell is a shapely, good-built colt, sound and all right. Broke to harness. Price, \$125.00.

MONKELL 56440, bay gelding, foaled Sept. 16, 1908, 15.1½ hands; weight 1050 lbs. By Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa, son of Onward 2:25; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston, son of Electioneer.

Monkell is a very nice gelding, has been used on the road some; had no track work, but we timed him quarters in 41 at the trot and quarters in 36 at the pace. He would make a very fast horse if trained at the trot or pace. He is good gaited and good headed. Price, \$200.00.

MONJAY, bay gelding, small star and snip; two hind feet white; 15.1 hands; weight 950 lbs. Foaled 1910, by Wilkes Mondorf 22009. Dam Monjane by Wilkeson 22022, rec. 2:25; 2nd dam Jane Wilkes by Monitor Wilkes 6692.

Monjay is a good-looking trotter, he has lots of style, speed and action. He is one of the most promising colts on the farm. Price, \$200.00.

RESERVE VICTOR, chestnut gelding, 15 hands, 900 lbs. Foaled 1910; sire Reserve Fund, 2:26½ (sire of 13 in 2:30 list), by Nutwood 600, rec. 2:18; dam Monafare Belle by Wilkeson 2:24; 2nd dam Monafare by Monitor 1327.

Reserve Victor is a good-looking trotter, sound, clean and good gaited. Price, \$150.00.

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it takes a tremendous inheritance of quality to produce a successful sire or a successful dam. Still more it would seem to take a still greater inheritance of quality to found a successful family or breed of trotting horses."

In this diatribe against Mabel by Mambrino Howard 3656, has the Doctor stated one fact or one legitimate, honest deduction? I say absolutely, No!

In the first place, can you call a horse that started eleven times as a three-year-old, five times as a four-year-old, eight times at five, twelve times at six, fourteen times at seven, seven times at eight years of age, closing his six years of racing with 57 races and 70 winning heats, the world's record for trotting stallions, exported in his prime: coming seventeen years of age now, with 26 trotters and four pacers to his credit, a failure in the stud? With such a criterion to go by, how many successful sires has Dr. McCoy bred or owned?

The breeders of the United States to the contrary, Cresceus was not a failure in the stud. George Wilkes at 23 had only four in the list. Was he a failure. At the same age Cresceus was when he was exported to Russia, Electioneer had but three trotters and they were all out of mares by the obscure pacing horse St. Clair, taken from Michigan to California as one of a four-horse team. Was Electioneer a failure in the stud? Dictator at 19 had but four in the list and comparatively speaking, if Cresceus was a failure, Dictator was a monumental failure, for his brother Dexter had trotted in 2:17½, when he, Dictator, was five years of age, and that had made him the choice of many breeders.

Cresceus in the stud was not a failure, nor is the showing he now makes in the United States in his seventeenth year, any large part of his value to the breeders of the United States. Their best asset from Cresceus will come, in his showing Orloff mares, where his greatest handicap, inherited from his sire, the flat tender Star foot of the American Stars, will not count against him as it did in the country of his nativity.

We now pass to his obscure dam. The only way Dr. McCoy or any one else can place Cresceus in the list of failures as a sire is by comparison, judged by that Allie West 745, foaled in 1870 and lived only six years, and is credited with three trotters three pacers, four sires and 13 dams, he was clearly one of, if not the best son of Almont. A daughter of the pacer Scrugg's David Crockett was bred to Ericsson, son of Mambrino Chief and produced a trotter that trotted as a five-year-old in 2:28, and won four heats better than 2:30. She was good enough to breed to Mambrino Chief, and her colt Mambrino Howard was kept entire, and was registered as by a standard horse, out of a standard mare. At that time there were mighty few of that kind. He was bred to Contentment and produced Mabel, that was bred to Patchen 17023, by a non-standard son of Enfield and produced the only trotter he ever sired. When she was 13 she was bred to Robert McGregor, then 23 years old, and pro-

duced the greatest trotting race horse ever foaled. If the breeding of Mabel is obscure, so is the breeding of Santos, dam of the two greatest sires ever foaled, and Mabel's daughter produced the only sire of a 2:10 two-year-old trotting colt. Let Dr. McCoy guess again.

LETTER FROM DR. S. MADDOX.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I was much surprised to see my letter I had written for Farmers' Home Journal with Mr. P. W. Ray's reply.

Now I class Mr. Ray as one of our most enthusiastic horse men and trainer and dealer. As one said at Mexico, Mo., a few days ago, "Mr. Ray did not answer a single one of your reasons." But Mr. Ray seems to want the books opened for the benefit of Astral King and My Major Dare. Don't be uneasy about such horses. Mr. Houchin has already announced he did not have to solicit for Astral King. I heard Robert Brown say publicly he would not take any unregistered mares to My Major Dare. Rex McDonald's books are always full. The good stallions of Missouri don't go begging. I have noted particularly it is only the owners of inferior studs who are clamoring to let in more registered mares. Houchin and Brown are exceptions, which the best breeders of Missouri regret.

Last week I attended the Hamilton Bros. sale at Mexico, Mo., and was surprised to note how many breeders were opposed to it after reading Mr. Ray's letter and was urged to do all I could to prevent it.

Now, Mr. Ray, you know it is easy to criticize the good works of any association. I was also surprised and sorry to note a gentlemen of your ability to make such assertions.

One writer says he agrees with Mr. Paul Brown that a filly by registered horse and dam by registered horse should be registered. Let's see.

Suppose last season Mr. Ray bred one of his Percheron mares to My Major Dare and she drop a filly colt. This filly bred to Crow McDonald, she drops a filly. We will call it Puss. Now Puss is by a registered horse, her dam by registered horse. Land of Moses! How much breeding. This is the result of open books, only worse.

Again Mr. Ray surprises me when he says register is only for recording—recording of mongrels and all!

Mr. Ray backs his argument about the number of mares to each stallion and quotes stud colts registered. Is it possible that Mr. Ray would try to make us believe that every colt registered is kept for stud, when they have to register before a year old. I admit one-half of the studs should be unsexed and one-half the remainder shot.

Mr. Ray is afraid of a saddle horse famine. The sale prices of the Lexington, Ky., sale did not prove it by prices. At Hamilton Bros. sale last week, Kentucky champions, coming two years old, sold as low as \$215.00. Champion's Kentucky brood mare in foal averaged less than \$100. An exceptionally fine brood mare by Ches-



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to clip your horses before the spring work begins. Insist on having the Stewart, the machine which turns easier, clips faster and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. They're enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style, easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get c.o.d. from your dealer or send \$5 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance.

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THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO. (Inc.)

LEXINGTON, KY.

ter Dare 10, in foal, for less than \$400. No wonder Mr. Ray has turned to the Percherons. He can't raise high-class saddle horses for this money. Yet he would have us register all the grades.

Can only see one object of the dealer in wanting the books opened. The dealer is known world wide and can sell anything at a good price if it can only be claimed as registered in the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association. No man who makes saddle horse breeding a business would want their stock reduced one-half lower than it is.

I fully admit that there are a few that ought to be protected, and can be by my breed up plan when well enough bred.

When I said let the Kentuckians advocate the open books, I just wanted to see how many dealers would jump me. I did not believe for a minute that the breeders would vote for it, and last week's Farmers' Home Journal, with two or three of the best letters on the subject, proved my surmises correct. Will say my coat and gloves are off to Mr. Long and J. C. B. Come on boys, we want to protect our fine registered saddle horses.

But we have no criticism to any one's views and can shake Mr. Ray's hand just as I could J. C. B., Mr. Long or Mr. Yeager. But "damn" his views. Yours truly, S. MADDOX.

The Pig Pen

HOG CHOLERA—ITS CONTROL AND ERADICATION.

Hog cholera is one of the greatest economic problems of the age.

This disease is due to an invisible virus and causes a loss to the swine breeders of such magnitude as to threaten this one great live stock interest, not only of our own state but of the United States.

It is estimated that the loss from this disease in the United States is fifty million dollars annually. If this is a fact what must be the loss to each state within the corn belt where this great industry should flourish. A fair estimate of the financial loss for Indiana alone would be three million dollars and the death loss three hundred thousand hogs. One hundred thousand hogs could be treated each year in the state of Indiana at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, saving the owners at least \$250,000 to \$500,000. By systematic application of proper agents, this insidious disease can be controlled in a few years. While it has only been four or five years since an agent has been found sufficiently efficient to advise its use at the present time it has reached a very high state of perfection.

Pennsylvania appropriated eight thousand dollars from the state funds five years ago; this has been increased annually until now there is expended about sixty thousand dollars annually. Ohio appropriated eight thousand dollars five years ago. This has been increased so that two hundred thousand dollars have been spent in the last five years for the control of hog cholera. This included sixty thousand dollars for building alone. Many other states have appropriated approximately like amounts. Indiana has yet to spend one dollar to assist in controlling hog cholera.

Preventive Measures Should be Taken.

State control of hog cholera has many features. There are numerous agents upon the market that claim to be curative and have a tendency to mislead the stock owner. These constitute the various worm and parasitic destroyers; the tonic and condition powders or stock foods that are advertised to prevent and cure all diseases of swine. Lately serum treatment has been advertised, some good, much of it bad. Good serum applied by untrained men tends to disqualify the effective agent, and bad serum applied by proficient men tends to condemn all serum therapy, both by the veterinarian and the owner.

In order to stamp out hog cholera, a long campaign of education is required; without education nothing can be accomplished along these lines. Veterinarians should begin at once to educate their patrons, asking them to immunize all hogs upon their premises before the disease breaks out. Farmers' Institutes should have on their program the subject "Hog Cholera" and have it discussed by some man trained to apply preventative measures. Circular letters should be sent broadcast to every swine breeder in the state, bearing the necessary information with reference to where assistance can be obtained, manner of thorough application of disinfectants, etc.

Foot and mouth disease has been eradicated from this country, so has contagious Pleuro-pneumonia. Hog

cholera must receive a like fate and means of eradication must be placed foremost rather than to be continually spending large sums of money annually for treatment rather than prevention.

Should Have Federal and State Aid.

In order that eradication may be accomplished, it is necessary that the United States adopt strict laws with reference to the interstate movement of hogs; the interstate sale of all preventative and curative agents; absolute control of serum and virulent blood used in the control of hog cholera, as far as interstate shipments are concerned. The state should control all proprietary agents. It should have supervision over all manufactured anti-hog cholera serum. There should be state organization of veterinarians with the state veterinarian as chief. The state should appropriate funds to employ competent and trained subordinates to take care of all outbreaks as they occur and to establish immunity by the county and township unit. The state veterinarian should establish a bureau of his department and appoint such deputies and district veterinarians with reference solely to their ability and regardless of their political affiliations to co-operate with local veterinarians.

State deputies only should be employed whose training and experience has been of sufficient character that they will be able to assist the local practitioners whose knowledge may be insufficient to apply preventive or sanitary measures. No untrained veterinarian should be allowed to administer the serum simultaneous method unless in the presence of a state deputy.

Management in Infected Quarters.

Application for supplies in all cases should be placed with the bureau. Local veterinarians should report all outbreaks and when possible make a diagnosis at the expense of the owner. All outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases causing the death of hogs should be looked upon as hog cholera until proven otherwise. Strict quarantine laws must be enacted and enforced for the prevention of the movement of hogs from infected premises. All common carriers should be thoroughly disinfected before leaving infected quarters, visitors, stock purchasers and vendors of all kinds should be kept out of the hog lot as much as possible. Strict sanitary laws with reference to disinfection of all infected quarters, burning or otherwise disposing of all carcasses of hogs dying from infectious disease must be strictly enforced. Outbreaks of the disease and exposed animals must receive prompt attention; the hogs being properly treated by competent agents with both local veterinarian or state assistants and the premises placed under strict quarantine until released by some one in authority in not less than four weeks after treatment and thoroughly disinfected.

We believe that the most efficient manner of eradicating hog cholera will be strict quarantine measures and applying agents that will render immunity to the hogs on the adjoining premises.

No auction sale should be allowed in localities where hog cholera is present. In such localities no hogs should be sold at public or private sales unless they are for immediate slaughter, without first being vaccinated. No hogs should be exhibited at any fair or stock show within the state, without first receiving protection at least thirty days prior to shipment and a certificate to that effect signed by some one in authority to accompany the same.—Dr. G. H. Roberts, before Indiana Swine Breeders' Association.

It pays to protect hogs against cholera. Potent serum from a responsible source should be used and it should be administered by some one who is competent.

The Shepherd

STARTING YOUNG LAMBS.

It is very important that the young lambs are started right early in life in order that they may develop rapidly and continuously and thus reach a marketable age, size and condition at a minimum cost. After the lambs are dropped it is a good plan to keep them and their dams separate from the rest of the flock in order that they may gain the necessary strength to "rustle" with the flock. The ewes should be fed plenty of roots or other succulent feed and a liberal ration which contains sufficient protein to promote a large flow of milk. When the lambs have reached an age of ten days or two weeks a small pen should be arranged in one corner of the sheep barn and a lamb creep provided by which the lambs can gain access to this pen at all times while their dams are excluded. In one side of this pen a covered trough should be arranged in which the lambs may be fed separate from their dams. Some bran should be put into this trough at first and in a surprisingly short time the lambs will have found a way to it and eat a considerable amount of it. After they have become used to the grain ration a little ground oats, from which the hulls have been sifted, may be added to the benefit of the ration. This with what clover leaves they will pick, if the ewes are fed bright clover hay will materially hasten their growth and when turned to grass they will be well started toward sheephood.

Where handled judiciously, the thrifty single lambs of the larger breeds can be made to gain nearly a pound a day for the first few months of their life. I have sheep that weighed around forty-one pounds when only twenty-seven days old and have repeatedly weighed lambs when on grass that were gaining from six to seven pounds each week but in order to make such gains as these the flock must be handled rightly and be in a thrifty condition when the lambs are dropped and the subsequent feeding and care must be of the very best.

Changing From Grain to Grass Ration.

I am confident that a great many sheep men make a mistake in taking the grain ration from their ewes as soon as they are turned to grass. It must be remembered that the change from dry feed to the succulent grass is a great one and it is very essential that the change be made gradually. Not only should the grain ration be continued at least until the sheep become thoroughly used to it but the feeding of clover hay should be continued at least once a day for some time after the sheep are turned to grass. Quite often some farmers say that their sheep will not eat the hay after being turned to grass, but I have found by repeated experiments that they eat a reasonable amount of good clover hay in the morning with relish. It is better to confine the sheep in the yard with access to the barn at night especially during the early part of summer when storms are so frequent, and feed the hay in the morning and continue the separate grain ration for the lambs until the pasture gets to its best.

Indeed for most economical results I find that except during the short season when the pasture afforded is the very best it will pay to grain the ewes right up until the lambs are weaned. This will prevent an abnormal shrinkage in flesh and will leave them in a condition to gain rapidly after the lambs are weaned and go into winter quarters in good flesh so that it will be unnecessary to grain heavily during the period of winter confinement. This method of management will also give a better clip of wool as well as a more thrifty flock and much better lambs and that at a very slight increase in the amount of grain fed than

Sheep Scab Picks the Breeder's Pocket

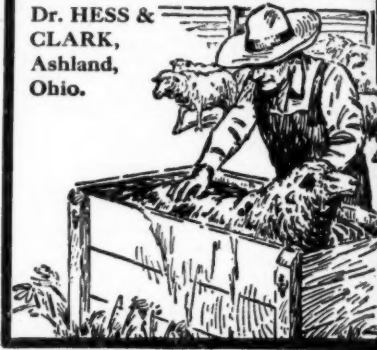
Scabby sheep pay little profit. Dollars that should fatten your bank roll are cut in half by the low price of ragged "clip" and ill-developed carcasses. Nothing but unthrifty is possible with scabby sheep. Bear this in mind and forestall disaster by using

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

This meets the Government requirement as an official dip for sheep scab. Very easy to use. Provide a suitable "dipping tank" and fill with a solution one part dip to 72 of water. Then thoroughly souse all sheep, taking pains to wet the skin well. Repeat after 10 days and your sheep will at once show marked improvement, with a consequent rise in values.

Dr. Hess Dip is a germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. It destroys all germ and parasite life. Prevents live stock diseases and purifies outbuildings, sewers, drains and sinks. Write for free dip book.

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where no grain is fed after the ewes are turned to grass and a heavier ration is fed during the winter in order to regain the lost flesh and condition.—Wm. Hardy.

Sheep should not be allowed to remain in damp places, especially in winter, and by no means, a damp place at night. Rot and hoof diseases, result. However, if a sheep has the rot it is well to cure if possible. A mixture of one part of liquid camphor, two parts of turpentine, three parts of water, giving the sheep a tablespoonful two or three times a day, usually cures them.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED, OBLONG, ILL.

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By D. H. Doane, Professor of Farm Management, University of Mo.

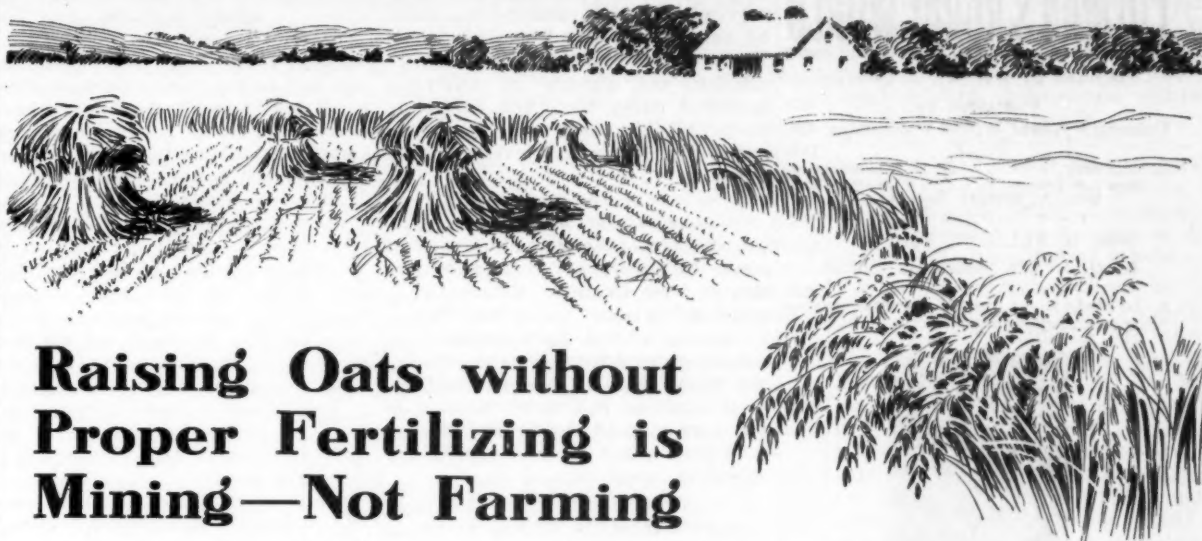
Anyone in a position to observe or hear the trend of feeling expressed by producers and consumers during the past few years knows that there is an ever-increasing dissatisfaction among both groups. This feeling has often found expression in the formation of clubs, societies and various organizations launched for the purpose of obtaining better prices for the products of the farm or to lower prices to the ultimate consumer. The present system of handling farm products cannot be benefited very much if the same number of handlers of these products remain in the business. It relieves the situation but little, if any, to have some organization take over the business of the retailer or some producer's club, handle the work of the present wholesaler. These well established business are operating on a basis worked out through years of experience and it is hardly probable that a new united organization with new, inexperienced officers can compete with them. Realizing these facts, the Missouri Farmers' Exchange organized on an entirely different basis. It has for a fundamental principle or keynote the elimination of all "middlemen," or direct from producer to consumer." With this as a basis the Exchange was organized. At a mass meeting of farmers at Columbia during Farmers' Week this year the plans were launched. Resolutions were adopted inviting all State Farmers' Organizations to participate in a general organization, having for its object the direct exchange of farm products between producer and consumer. A President and Vice-President, both farmers, were elected with power to complete the details sufficient to put the Exchange on its feet. These officers hired a secretary on a commission basis, with the idea of thus stimulating his best efforts to push the work of the Exchange. L. M. Drumm was selected. He is a graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture and although a young man, has had quite a wide field of experience in the business world.

The active work began February 1 and up to date one hundred members have been enrolled.

The organization has been concerned in the exchange of \$2,000 worth of farm products. The business is handled about as follows: Anything a member (a farmer) has for sale that a member might want will be handled. For example; a member living in northeast Missouri has timothy seed for sale. He lists the amount describing it carefully and stating the price f. o. b. his shipping point. The Secretary lists this "for sale" with the understanding that if he sends the seller a buyer, the former, the seller will pay the Exchange a small commission.

Now some one in central Missouri writes the Secretary for timothy seed. His duty is simply to refer the one to the other. After the sale is made the seller sends the Secretary the proper commission. Nothing could be more simple, more direct, more efficient and more satisfactory. The seller is directly responsible to the buyer; They make their own terms and conditions; all middlemen are cut out and but one transportation charge is made. The fee of the Secretary is so small that it would not make a small fraction of the charges made by one middleman who has city rents, warehouse charges and a corps of workers to pay, to say nothing of his living and profits.

The success of this movement will depend largely upon the honest dealing between the farmers. If southeast



Raising Oats without Proper Fertilizing is Mining—Not Farming

To depend wholly upon the natural supply of plant food in the soil is neither most profitable nor most economical.

Oats take from your land more potash than phosphoric acid or nitrogen. You must supplement the supply of available soil

POTASH

by a fertilizer rich in this element, or your harvest may not pay you for your labor.

Potash Pays in heavier heads, better grade, a greater proportion of grain to straw, and freedom from lodging. Balance the phosphate and nitrogen with 6 to 8% of potash.

Poor crops of oats are often due to rust. Potash gives the plants vigor to resist the rust fungus. Available potash is needed as soon as the oats germinate.

Drill in with the seed 300 to 400 pounds per acre of a 3-8-6 or 3-8-8 goods and provide the available plant food for the young plants before the soil supply becomes soluble.

This is an insurance against no crop in bad years.

The old 1-7-1 and 2-8-2 formulas are not up-to-date. They belong to the preliminary, not to the permanent, stage of profitable fertilizing.

We sell Potash in any quantity, from one 200-pound bag up.

Write for Prices and Free Book with Up-to-date Formulas

German Kali Works, Inc.; 42 Broadway, New York

Chicago, Monadnock Block New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Empire Bldg. Savannah, Bank & Trust Bldg. San Francisco



Missouri cowpea seed growers will honestly grade, fan and label their cowpeas, they can add from 25 to 50 per cent to the price they have been receiving and save the consumer in central and northern Missouri as much. This not only applies to seeds but all kinds of crops and stock as well as farms and also a medium for getting help for farmers and finding employment for those seeking it. In short, "Anything the farmer wants that the farmer has."

There is no question but that the plan is workable, for it is working. The larger the membership the less the cost of operation, for with increased membership will come increased "wants" and "for sales" which means more business and hence a smaller margin. It seems that here is a movement that every farmer in Missouri can well afford to back. It only costs the \$1.00 membership fee unless some business is done, and then only the seller who pays to the Secretary from his profits a very small fee for finding the buyer.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Now is flood-tide season for both new and renewal subscriptions. Hundreds of farmers are renewing every week, and you, too, certainly will wish to begin 1913 farming operations in the right way, by starting in with your subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD well paid in advance. The paper will mean very much more to you if you will do this. You'll be gladder to see it every week. And, of course, you can't think of trying to run your farm this season without it. It is no longer a question of whether the paper is really practical and worth its subscription price—for thousands of farmers, who are at the very forefront of our great agricultural industry take it and say they wouldn't attempt to farm without it. It is no longer a question of whether or not you can afford to read the RURAL WORLD, for thousands of farmers will tell you it costs a great deal more not to read it.

And besides all this, the RURAL

WORLD, as you probably know, depends more on its subscribers and less on its advertising patronage than almost any other farm paper. We are here to help the farmer and his family; the advertisements we take we believe are only such as help the farmer—and we don't get money from any other kind. Consequently, we are obliged to rely largely upon the farmers for support.

If your subscription has expired, please take your pencil right now, write your order and mail it with your check, cash or money order—right away.

We will be looking for your renewal. It costs you only 50 cents a year, or you can take advantage of our clubbing offer and take two papers for \$1.00.

"You see, boys," said the scientific lecturer, "that two and two always make four, and nothing else."

"Oh, yes they do," cried one youngster, "they sometimes make 22."

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.
Published by
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C. D. LYON, Associate Editor.

J. L. McLean, Adv. Representative



Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 111 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmers can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

It is estimated there are 25,000,000 children of school age in the U. S. Properly educated and trained this army will exert a mighty influence in directing the destiny of this great country.

The exploitation of the immigrant and settler and investor has been carried on in this country to such a degree that the legitimate promoter of colonization and development schemes finds it difficult to get a hearing.

The Department of Agriculture has been figuring up the losses by fires on the National Forests for the calendar year 1912, and finds that they were the lowest of recent years. Less than one acre to every thousand of timbered lands was burned over, and the total damage is estimated at \$75,290, or less than one dollar to every 2,000 acres of area.

To boom St. Louis as a stove market, the St. Louis Stove and Range

Publicity Association, composed of local leaders in that industry, was formed recently at the Mercantile Club. The body is composed of twenty-two members and already an attractive pamphlet citing facts and figures to show that St. Louis leads the world in the manufacture of stoves has been issued.

Of considerable importance to the entire South is the impending opening of the United States Immigration Station at New Orleans. This event is scheduled to occur March 27th, during a meeting of the Agricultural Commissioners of fifteen or sixteen Southern States, who, by reason of their official positions and direct interest in the work mapped out for the Station, have been asked to take part in the attendant ceremonies.

Exports from the United States to South America will approximate 150 million dollars in the fiscal year 1913, against 41 million in 1903, 33 millions in 1883, and 30 million in 1873. Imports from South America will approximate 240 million dollars, against 107 million in 1903, 102 million in 1893, 77 million in 1883, and 67 million in 1873. In both imports from and exports to South America the chief growth having been more rapid in exports than in imports.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

The automobile industry is growing with wonderful rapidity and it is yet in its infancy. In 1912, in round figures, 250,000 new machines were built. Last year the value of American machines exported was \$21,000,000, against some \$600,000 ten years before. It is estimated the value of the machines exported this year will reach \$25,000,000. There are enough cars in use in the United States to supply each hundred of population with one, or about one million automobiles. There are 10,000,000 teams of horses in the country. It seems plain that the output of motor cars must be tremendously increased before these vehicles shall be numerous enough to meet all needs, and when the growth of the country is taken into consideration, there is no limit to the industry.

DR. GALLOWAY MADE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Beverly T. Galloway, a native Missourian, first appointed to the government service by a Missourian, Norman J. Colman, editor and founder of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, will remain in the service under the new Democratic administration as assistant to Missouri's new cabinet officer, David Franklin Houston, secretary of agriculture, upon whose recommendation President Wilson gave Dr. Galloway his promotion when he sent the list of nominations to the Senate.

Dr. Galloway was born in Boone County, Mo., in 1863, and was educated in the public schools and the Agricultural College of the Missouri State University. In 1887 Norman J. Colman, then commissioner of agriculture, before the department was created, brought him to Washington as assistant pathologist, and he afterward became chief of the division in 1888. Under Secretary Wilson he was made chief of the new Bureau of Plant Industry, which he organized in 1902, and has remained at its head ever since. He is regarded as an eminent authority on plant biology, and under his direction the bureau has become of vast importance to the plant industry and the farmers of the United States. William A. Taylor, who has been assistant chief of the bureau, will succeed Dr. Galloway.

THE RETIRING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Ames, Iowa, March 15.—State, nation and college vied with each other to do honor to "Tama Jim" Wilson, Iowa's illustrious son, who "came home" last Wednesday after 16 years' distinguished service in the cabinets of three presidents.

The retiring secretary of agriculture was given a magnificent ovation by the people of Iowa at the reception and banquet at Iowa State College. Nearly four thousand people, including Governor Geo. W. Clark and his staff, members of the legislature, men and women from the farms of Iowa, faculty, alumni and students of the college, filled the college gymnasium to pay their respects to Mr. Wilson and to hear him speak.

President R. A. Pearson read many telegrams of congratulation. Former President Taft wired: "Iowa welcomes Secretary Wilson to the agricultural interests of the country by 16 years of faithful service in the scientific development of that which is absolutely essential to all nations' life."

Mr. Wilson took his honors modestly. "This demonstration is overdone," said he. "It is much more than a common old hayseed like myself can ever hope to live up to."

President Pearson reviewed the achievements of Secretary Wilson and of the growth of the department of agriculture under his care. He told of the pride that the college and all Iowa has in Mr. Wilson. "Mr. Wilson's name has never been dropped from our rolls, and we feel that he still belongs to us," said he.

Gov. Geo. W. Clark brought the official greetings of the State to Mr. Wilson.

Four hundred people sat down at the banquet in honor of Wilson. President R. A. Pearson, Hon. D. D. Murphy, Ex-Governor B. F. Carroll, Uncle Henry Wallace, Senator A. F. Ames and Governor Geo. W. Clark, with Dean Chas. F. Curtiss as toastmaster, told Mr. Wilson that Iowa welcomed him home, and that Iowa would claim his services as its distinguished counselor and advisor in the problems now confronting the people of the state.

"Tama Jim" was deeply moved by the loving reception given him. "I'm glad I belong to the grand old state of Iowa," he said, "and I'm glad I've come home. I've been looking forward to coming home for many weeks. And I'm glad I belonged and do belong to Iowa State college. This is the finest college of agriculture in the whole United States. I know it," he emphasized.

"There is no better work than educating the boys and girls to do some practical, helpful thing in life. I am going to count up how many days of work are still left to me, and I'm going to give a big share of them to helping this college educate the farm boys and girls of Iowa."

Nearly 300 farmers and their wives from Story county and vicinity were the guests of the college for the day to meet Mr. Wilson. A large delegation of his old friends and neighbors from Tama county were here to welcome him. A large number of the legislators came from Des Moines to be present at the banquet in his honor.

SECRETARY BRYAN.

For the benefit of those who have any doubts as to Mr. Bryan's convictions and policy, the following extract from one of his speeches will serve to show the exalted position he takes, and also to serve to remove any fear of a man who is the author of such language. Mr. Bryan pictures an ideal republic, "resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of eternal truth;" a republic, "applying

to practice and proclaiming to the world that all men are created equal;" a republic "in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury;" a republic "increasing in population, in wealth and strength and in influence, solving the problems of civic civilization;" a republic "gradually but surely becoming a supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the arbiter of the world's disputes. . . . whose history, like the path of the just, is the shining light which shines more and more to the perfect day."

"LASTING EFFECTS" OF FERTILIZERS.

By C. D. Lyon.

Many farmers, especially where the use of commercial fertilizers is a new thing, seem to misunderstand the purpose of using 200 to 500 pounds per acre of "Something that comes out of a bag" and which, to the man who has been accustomed to the application of ten to twenty heavy loads of water-soaked yard manure per acre, looks like a poor investment on which to base hopes of a successful crop.

A man may get a ton of yard manure on a wagon or spreader, and then have only 250 to 500 pounds of dry matter, this mainly consisting of fiber, which must decay before it becomes of any benefit to crop production as humus, and the rest, the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash would, when reduced to figures by the chemist, or had been taken up by the crop, really mean less plant food than that contained in 20 pounds "out of a bag."

Commercial fertilizers owe their power to the amount of plant food they contain, and it is possible to make a goods, one 200 pound bag of which would contain as much plant food as ten loads of yard manure. This, however, is not practicable or advisable, and the common forms, 2-8-6, 2-6-6, 1-5-5, etc., are better adapted to the uses of the general farmer.

I have found one or two districts, strong dark soil, probably an old lake or swamp bed, where the almost universally used formula was 10-1, or 10 per cent of phosphoric acid and 10 per cent of potash, and years of experimenting on these soils has demonstrated that unless the potash was used in as liberal quantity as phosphoric acid, they had poor crops.

This is the case on all old drained swamp soils, and in many instances we find that the use of potash alone on muck land insures a good crop, a condition seldom found on other soils, which seem to respond more freely to the use of potash in combination with phosphoric acid, or in many cases with both phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

At the Ohio State Experiment Station, a combination of all three plant food elements liberally applied paid the best, either for one year or a term of years, while 150 miles south on the strong limestone clays, phosphoric acid and potash together paid the users as well as where nitrogen was added.

The question often comes up, "if we put on commercial plant food in excess of the needs of the growing crop, will they wash out of the soil, or will they remain there to be taken up by other crops?"

It may be positively said, that neither phosphoric acid or potash leach out of the soil, even to the extent of its being determined by delicate chemical tests of the drainage waters, and the loss of nitrogen through leaching is not nearly as great as was supposed a few years ago.

In fact, few farmers will be apt to

apply chemical fertilizers very greatly in excess of the needs of the crops to be grown, but if it is done, as in the case of a corn crop, there is a real effect will be plainly seen on the following small grain crops, or if on small grain it will be seen on the grass that follows it. We all know that the effect of the ashes from a burned brush pile may be seen on crops for years, owing to the large amount of potash and the smaller proportion of phosphoric acid and lime they contain, so do not be afraid of losing these fertilizing elements through leaching.

BIG LAND DEAL.

A deal of record importance in real estate was made last week when J. Dwight Funk, of Bloomington, sold to Byron Gregory his farm of 780 acres near Shirley, being the homestead of his father, the late F. M. Funk. The purchase price was \$275 per acre, a total of \$214,500.—McLean (Ill.) Lens.

This is rich corn land, and in one of the most desirable parts of Illinois, but we ask, was it a good buy?

When it comes to paying near \$300 per acre for land to raise corn, wheat and oats on, it would certainly seem that it could not prove a profitable investment, and the RURAL WORLD would be glad to see the books kept on such a deal for one year. The first charge would have to be "interest on investment at 5 per cent, \$13.75," or 27½ bushels of corn per acre, corn rated at 50 cents per bushel. Assuming that this land will grow 75 bushels of corn per acre, and that every acre can be put to corn every year, there will always be a charge of about 35 per cent of all the corn grown for the one item—"interest on investment." We would like to hear from those of our readers who own this high-priced land, and ask them to tell us whether they can make it profitable growing ordinary farm crops.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

The boys say that if it had only been "big ears of corn" they were looking for when they were packing that crate for "Agricola," he would not have had as many as 67 cobs, for we have a good many ears that weigh 20 to 23 ounces, but I promised him a crate of "stock seed," and he got what I promised.

Two letters came in last week praising our seed, one saying "the 66 ears weighed 70½ pounds, and was the best lot of corn I ever saw." Yes, 68 pounds is a bushel of corn in Ohio, and our crates hold from 69 to 71 pounds, usually just about 69½ pounds.

We have been having a tear up in our state over false weights and measures, and the deputy state inspectors find things in a very bad shape. In one town the grocery scales were all short, from an ounce to the pound, to as much as four ounces in some cases, and in one grocery four scales were all found short two ounces per pound. Under a strict administration of the law, heavy fines and even imprisonment could have been imposed in all cases, but the inspectors were merciful and told the criminals, "Go, sin no more."

No one has any idea of the extent of this meanest of all kinds of stealing, as it exists in every state, and I might as well say in every town of any size, and it exists in all forms, from the 500 pounds of hogs or cattle stolen at a single draft, to the ounce taken from the pound of sugar or coffee.

March has given us considerable

bad weather, but winter grain and pastures are very green.

There is seldom much plowing done here before April, and this year is no exception, although we see a few men in the river hills have broken some land.

Some complaint about mares losing their foals, a thing never known here before, and a thing that will cost some of our horsemen quite a neat sum, as horses are selling so high.

Our legislature has been in session near three months and has not yet passed a bill of any importance to the farmer, most of the time being taken up growling about temperance laws and street car franchises for the cities.

When a street car or whiskey bill is up, graft and boodle is plenty, so our legislators will do well if they remember that there are any farmers.

We do not note any especial effort of the new administration to do anything new or startling, and we will not, for change of party means nothing but a new set of men in office.

A neighbor sold 28 November pigs for \$300 a few days ago. These pigs weighed just short of 100 pounds each, and were nearly pure Duroc Jerseys. The buyer has lots of corn and says that he will market these about May 1 at 200 pounds. Hogs is hogs these days, and the man who has a drove to sell will have some money to put in the bank.

THE OATS CROP.

Too many farmers look upon oats as a crop which may be grown upon any kind of land that is not fit for anything else, land too poor to grow wheat, thin clay points or in other instances land which was too weedy to allow of seeding full grain.

Again, the crop is usually put in in a slovenly manner, sometimes sown broadcast in early March, with the hope that freezing will cover the seed, at other times sown upon unbroken soil and then run over once with harrow, and again often sown so late that there can be no hope of a crop.

We find it profitable to thoroughly disk the corn stubble before seeding, and in case of very hard packed land have even found it to pay to break the land after disking. Whether the disk harrow or the breaking plow is used, we cannot neglect the subsequent harrowings, bearing in mind the fact that we can cover the land very rapidly with a 72 or 86 tooth harrow, and that every working will increase the yield.

Farmers do not agree upon the amount of seed to be sown, neither do they agree upon the relative merits of broadcast seeding and drillings, but the writer prefers a little less than the usual three bushels of seed per acre, thorough soil preparation and drilling.

Upon strong soils the tendency to lodge may probably be lessened by thicker seeding, but this tendency may also be avoided and a larger yield secured by seeding at the rate of say two and a half bushels or less per acre, and the use of a fertilizer strong in potash. On many western soils, especially those where phosphorus has been applied in heavy quantities during the past few years, the land has become unbalanced in fertility and until potash has been added will have short crops. This is equally true of old swamp lands where the soil is naturally deficient in potash as well as on those soils where a heavy application of stable manures has been recently made.

The application of 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, either in the drill, in connection with 75 pounds of acid phosphate, or broadcast, will pay upon most western land.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Dr. D. F. Morton, who is a lover of fine Jerseys, purchased a fine registered Jersey cow, St. Lambert strain, from Dr. Jno. I. Ellis of Oak Ridge, whose Jersey herd is a picture.—Perry County Republican.

Henry Cole took several head of real good horses to the horse sale at Cameron last Thursday. He sold a young stallion, realizing \$810 for the horse.

It was a very bad day, snowing and blowing very hard—which held many buyers away from the sale. About one-half of the horses were sold. Sol Gallamore helped Mr. Cole take his horses to and from Cameron. They entered four head for sale.—Altamont Times.

Louis Barnes of near High Hill shipped a load of cattle of his own feeding from High Hill Sunday night, that weighed 1287 pounds. They were 3s and 4s and had been fed since October. He sold at \$8.40, which netted him \$104.75 per head. Cattle are certainly coin of the real in these Wilson days. Mr. Barnes bought these cattle as one and two-year-olds, paying about 4c for them when they weighed about 500 pounds. He roughed and grassed them along till last October, when he put them on full feed of corn, cotton seed cake and clover, and is well pleased with the outcome.—Montgomery Standard.

A bunch of 729 lambs sold on the St. Louis market last Monday for \$9.00 per head. There are perhaps 40,000 acres of land in Morgan county that is not raising a thing, not even enough to pay the taxes, that would if made ready support many thousand sheep, but to get the people here to see and understand these facts is out of the question. There is many a tract of land here that can be bought for six dollars per acre. It is rough, to be sure, and all cannot be cultivated, yet 500 acres of it can be had for \$3,000, and this 500 acres if made into a sheep ranch, would more than pay for itself the first year, if properly managed.—Versailles Statesman.

Marion county will have a farm adviser. Just who this new officer will be, or when he will commence his duties, is not known, but the county court gives the assurance that he will be the best that can be had, and have reserved the right to dispense with his services if he does not give satisfaction after a fair trial. He will receive \$2,400 salary a year, of which the state will pay \$600, the United States \$600 and the balance will be raised by private subscription and an appropriation from the general fund of the county. About a thousand dollars will be allowed for clerk hire and other expenses.—Palmyra Spectator.

Ezra Arthur Ikenberry was chosen for farm adviser of Jackson Co. This is where Johnson Co. scores, for "Ike" is a Leeton boy. Not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, he has not had an easy time in life. But he had an ambition to be a scientific farmer. He struck Columbia one morning with hardly a penny to his name. He had collared the first job that hove in sight, and was master of the situation until June, 1911, when he was graduated from the university and immediately stepped into a \$1,500 position. (Note the terms—first a "job," the second a "position.") At present he is stationed in Des Moines, doing special work in dairying for the national department of agriculture.—Holden Progress.

The Frisco railroad has located a five-acre experiment tract on the farm of Joe Brant, just outside of the corporation limits of Bolivar. Mr. Brandt is one of our most progressive farmers and is preparing to follow absolutely the directions of the agricultural advisor of the Frisco. They hope

to try out a good many advanced farm methods and a variety of crops. The Frisco will furnish the best seed corn it is possible to secure, free of charge, and their farm demonstrator will visit the farms once a month, to give instructions for the cultivation, etc., of the crop. The farmer agrees to plant and cultivate the crop as per the instructions given by the demonstrator. The Frisco reserves no right to any part of the crop.—Bolivar Herald.

A few good cows well cared for are sure money-makers. Mr. Westbrook, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Williams, Mr. Miller and others who have given the dairy business a fair trial, say it is the best business in which the Ozark farmer can engage. The sooner you get 8 to 20 cows around you and prepare to care for them as they should be cared for, the sooner you will be an independent Mr. Ozark Farmer. Build a good barn and silo as soon as you can. Clean up these old hills and get some good tame grass growing instead of the brush. But if you don't want to work you had better stay out of the dairy business. It is not a lazy man's occupation. Can you show us any line of business that does not require hustling to make it a success?—Mansfield Mirror.

Jake Wampler, of Knob Noster attended the meeting of the agricultural bureau yesterday. He gave this little bit of cowpea experience. He has a small silo—holds a little over 200 tons. Two years ago (the dry year) he put corn from only 51 acres into the cylinder. Last year he put in the same field corn and cowpeas, planted together, the seed well mixed. After the cowpeas got up, 32 lambs were pastured on it a few weeks—enough to make them fat. When the silo was filled, the corn and cowpeas from only 21 acres was sufficient to fill it to the brim. His neighbors, who assisted him, estimated the yield on that field to have been 70 or 75 bushels to the acre. He is willing to believe almost anything about cowpeas as a fertilizer now.—Holden Progress.

Edgar Taylor of east of Shelbyville, has a Champion silo in use on his own farm. It is a 100-ton affair and is 14 feet wide by 28 feet high, and is the stave kind. He filled it in September and commenced feeding 25 head of cattle out of it December 1st. He says he has silage enough to last until June. It took 12 acres of his poorest corn to fill the silo. Mr. Taylor says the 12 acres will more than winter 2 5head of cattle as he has fed lots of it to his hogs. He would not do without one for twice the cost. By the above it can be seen that a farmer can keep 25 steers 6 months on 12 acres or two steers per acre for six months. This is equivalent to a steer per acre the year round. In no other way than the silo way can you keep a steer per acre the year round.—Shelbina Democrat.

At the Commercial Club meeting Thursday night, held at the court house, several big things for Doniphan and Ripley county were considered. Secretary Gerlach read a letter from the St. Louis National Stock Yards stating that a company that was manufacturing hog cholera serum at the stock yards would be glad to arrange for a demonstration of the efficacy of the serum in the cure and prevention of cholera, and a motion was made and carried that Mr. Gerlach take the matter up with the company and arrange for the demonstration. It is estimated that every year a good many hundred dollars worth of hogs in Ripley county die of cholera and a means of preventing this great loss will be a boon to the farmer. Any person in the county having cholera among his hogs now should report it to Mr. Gerlach so that the serum demonstration may be made with the sick hogs.—Doniphan Prospect-News.

Home Circle

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
EASTER.

By Albert E. Vassar.

Joyful! Joyful! Happy Easter,
Bringing gladness to the soul.
Birds around engage in singing
And their carols sweetly roll,
Buds spring forth and soon the blossoms
And their perfume fill the air.
Nature with us is rejoicing
And the skies are bright and fair.

Happy Easter, sweet reminder
Of the things that are Divine—
"Of the Hope that lies before us"
And the things that are sublime,
As we see new life is springing
All around in everything
And that Christ the Lord is risen
We will let our praises ring.
St. Louis.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
A MESSAGE OF THE EASTERTIDE.

By Virginia Jackson Safford.

Grandma Lee sat by a window of her daughter's small unpainted house and gazed out toward the cottage on the hill nearby. Grandma's eyes were not happy despite the fact that it was a spring morning and the warm sunshine showered everything with its mellow gold, and daffodils and violets were blooming in the yard near the window where she sat. Also from nearby pastures and hills there came the bleating of playful lambs and the wooing call of birds. With Grandma, the sands of life were running low and spring time sights and sounds did not now bring to her the pleasure they once had brought. This morning she was feeling, somehow, very lonely.

Every member of her daughter's family was extremely busy with the springtime work of house and farm, so Grandma was left very much alone to brood over the past as the aged are wont to do. This morning she was thinking of that first spring years ago, after she and her girlhood's lover had been wed at Christmastime. How happy they had been, loving, working, planning. Then, how swiftly the years had flown! Children had come—four of them—and had soon grown to manhood and womanhood and sought homes of their own. Then, almost before they were aware of its approach, age had crept upon Grandma and her husband. Now, death had taken the husband from her and she was left to await the summons to join him out yonder in the little graveyard where tender green grass and newborn flowers seemed to whisper of another life for the quiet sleepers below. Sometimes she felt that the summons was very long in its coming. Suddenly, there came into the eyes of the lonely old woman a gleam of pleasure.

Coming towards her from the cottage on the hill was a young woman, walking swiftly. Soon the visitor entered Grandma's room which seemed somehow brightened by her presence, and uttered a cheerful "good morning." Despite her cheerful manners, however, there were in her face evidences of sorrow and of sleepless nights. "Take a chair, dearie, I am so

glad to see you. How is your husband?" said Grandma. "He says he feels a little better today, thank you, the visitor replied. "He could see you sitting here from where he is lying and said you looked as if you were lonely and for me to run down and talk to you for a while. You know he is always thinking of some one else. He's asleep now and Mother is watching so I came." The young wife could not conceal the sadness that was in her heart. Too well she knew that in a little while she must give up him whose wife she had become only three short years before. They had come from the city to the cottage on the hill in quest of the health that would never be his again. "Well, Dearie," said Grandma, and her feeble voice was trembling and low, "sit down and let's talk a while. It is awful nice of him and you to think of a lonely old woman like me. Young folks can't imagine how hard it is on old folks sometimes to feel that everybody is too busy to pay them any attention. I've been thinking this morning of years ago, child, when me and Steve, that was my husband you know, was married and then of when he died. I tell you when a man that's been a kind husband for fifty years is taken away it leaves a powerful gap in one's life."

Yes, Grandma, said her listener in tender tones. I have been thinking a great deal this morning, too. I've been thinking for one thing that in three more days it will be Easter Sunday. Don't you love Easter, Grandma?" "I don't know very much about it," replied the old lady. "Folks never set much store by it around here. We went once, me and Steve, up to G—, you know that's about fifteen miles from here, to church on Easter morning. They had flowers and sweet music and there was a powerful comfort-in' sermon about Christ risin' from the dead. It made me wish we could have somethin' like it around here but of course, we never have."

"I love Easter, oh how I love it," said Grandma's companion. First of all because it celebrates our Savior's resurrection, then everything at Easter time seems to speak to me of hope, the new grass, the flowers, the new life all about us. In the cities I love the big white lilies that always bloom at Easter. They are so pure and beautiful, typical of that dear spotless One who gave Himself for us. I have two lilies that will bloom by Easter. My husband doesn't know about it and I want to surprise him with them. I always loved surprises when they were pleasant. Don't you want me to read the Bible to you some Grandma?" continued the young woman. "I shall soon have to go." "Of course I want you to, child. There's the Bible over there where you always find it." The young woman crossed the room and took a much thumbed volume from a small shelf. Then she sat down very close to Grandma. "Read to me about Christ's death and resurrection, child. I feel that I need to hear it this morning."

The young woman turned to the twenty-seventh chapter of Matthew and read in low, reverent tones the story of the Crucifixion. Then she read the glad story of the Resurrection. As she read: "And the angel answered and said unto the woman, Fear not ye for I know that ye seek Jesus which was crucified. He is not here, for he is risen as he said. Come see the place where the Lord lay," she glanced toward Grandma. There were tears of joy and penitence in the dim old eyes. "Oh, child," she said when the chapter was finished. "He has done so much for us, hasn't he?" Yet I've been sittin' here this mornin' an ungrateful old woman forgettin' to thank him for anything." "Well, Grandma, we all forget sometimes, I

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suppose," said the young woman gently.

"But," she continued, "what would we do if it were not for the hope He has given us. Oh, Grandma, how could we endure it when our loved ones go from us?" "I don't know, child, I don't know," and the old eyes wandered toward the graveyard out there in the valley. The visitor rose to her feet. "I must go now," she said. "Now, Grandma, I want you to think Easter thoughts all day long." "Bless you, child, I've already commenced to think them. You've brought a lot of comfort to me. I do hope your husband will soon be a heap better," replied the old lady. "Thank you, Grandma, but I don't believe he thinks he ever will," and the young wife's eyes filled with quick, bright tears. "However," she continued, very softly, "he says he's not afraid whatever happens."

Grandma, when her visitor was gone, leaned back in her chair and closed her eyes. Gone was the sad, brooding look and on her wrinkled face there was an expression of peace. "Bless that young woman," she murmured to herself. She's brought me to myself and made me feel a heap better. I was just thinkin' about myself and the happy times that are gone forever and not thinkin' of my Savior at all. And she's got two white lilies she said that will bloom at Easter. I've see 'em and wish I had one. But then such things is not for me, a lonely old woman that people don't have time to think much about. There I go again thinkin' my selfish thoughts." Then she began to pray aloud very softly: "Dear God, please help me not to think too much about myself. Help me to be thankful enough for all of your goodness and most of all for the dear Christ, Amen!"

Easter dawned clear and beautiful. When Grandma awoke she imagined that the birds singing outside her window had notes of triumph in the music that rippled from their tiny throats. Then she turned her head and there beside her bed bloomed a white lily that had the night before been smuggled by loving hands into her room. An expression of intense happiness came into the old woman's face and again her soul ascended in simple, fervent prayer to her maker.

In the cottage on the hill there bloomed another lily but it would bring no smile to the face of the one for whom it had been coaxed into bloom. The young husband, as if weary with suffering, had closed his eyes to open them no more to sights of earth. Beside the still form knelt the wife but with the agony of her heart there was mingled no bitterness.

For in her soul there was shining clear and bright the hope of Easter-tide—the hope given by a resurrected Christ.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
THE BACK YARD PROBLEM.

By "Harriet Marshall."

Of late years in cities, the untidy back yard, with its colonies of ash and rubbish heaps, collections of tin cans, and stagnant pools of slimy water, is gradually becoming past history. Instead of these artistic decorations the space is utilized for vegetable gardens and flower beds.

It is surprising how charming one can make such a spot with very little outlay of capital. The vegetable garden more than pays for the cost of the seeds and the time expended upon it, while the flower bed is a labor of love.

It is a recreation, indeed, for the business man or woman who is housed up in an office all day long, to work out in the open air, cultivating around the different beds, and pulling weeds. Aching backs are forgotten in the enthusiasm of the work, and tired brains are buoyed up with the hope that when the time comes, something better can be pulled in return, for instance a crisp raddish or a juicy ripe tomato.

A garden, be it flower or vegetable, will always furnish employment from the time it is spaded up and planted, until the last stalks are cleared away and burnt in the fall.

The frisky weed can spring into prominence over night, and if he is not exterminated at once, he seems to have the power of bringing many more, "worse than himself," in an other twenty-four hours.

As to the flowers and vines, they can be used indiscriminately. Last spring in our own back yard, we planted woodbines by the coal shed, and when fall came, one side of it was almost covered.

A hedge of golden glow was placed next the back fence, outside of that a row of asters, and then a row of zinnias. There was a large bush in the middle of the yard, which had almost succumbed during the winter. Since it was sprouting a little at the roots, we did not like to cut it down. Therefore, we planted gourd vines around it and in a few months the dead part was completely hidden by the pretty foliage of the vines, giving quite as much shade as if the bush had worn its own leafy coat. It was a novel sight when the gourds developed, some of which hung down to a length of about thirty inches.

The double crested zinnias were

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used as a border for the cement walk, which led down the back from the house. These flowers possess several favorable features. They bloom from early summer until the severe frosts come, they are always attractive and showy, blossoming forth in almost every known color. Furthermore, they seem to endure more dry weather than other plants. If they are overlooked by the sprinkler one day, they don't droop their heads, but stand upright in the hope of better luck the next day. This fact alone, carries considerable weight in the opinion of the individual whose duty it is to "rush" the watering can.

There are numerous ways people can beautify their surroundings, but more especially the back yard, as no two will make use of the same idea. Such employment doubly rewards one both in the performing of it, and in its final completeness. For while busy working with the plants and vegetables, one's mind and body are refreshed from business and household cares and worries, by the fresh air and exercise. In its finished stage, it is a haven of rest and a bower of beauty to return home to in the summer evenings, where one can recline in a comfortable chair, read a book or the daily paper, or perhaps slip off into the land of dreams, while the perfume of flowers is wafted gently along by the twilight breeze.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP.

An excellent recipe for cream of tomato soup is the following: Place one-half cupful of rice, one quart of tomatoes, one quart of water, two teaspoonfuls of salt and one saltspoonful of pepper in a granite pan, and cook until the rice is tender but not broken. Rub one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour together, and stir into the above mixture. When it thickens and has cooked for three or four minutes, add one saltspoonful of soda dissolved in a little cold water, then one pint of milk, which has been heated to the boiling point in a separate saucepan. Serve at once without more heating, as if boiled with the tomato, there is always danger of the milk curdling.

POTATOES ON CASSEROLE.

Slice boiled potatoes and put them in a casserole or baking dish with lumps of butter, salt and pepper. Bake for thirty minutes in a hot oven. If a gas range is used the potatoes can be improved by baking for a little shorter time and then putting them under the flames for five or ten minutes to brown.

When dishes begin to get discolored or yellow with age they may be whitened by scouring with common baking powder, which will not scratch the most delicate china.

Please mention the RURAL WORLD when writing advertisers.

HAPPYVILLE.

The weather's always fine up here;
The clouds ne'er pass this way
The sun is bright, the air is light
And cheerful seems the day.

We see some good in everything
Which nature sends along,
The rains, the snow and winds that blow
And fill our souls with song.
ALBERT E. VASSAR.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
HOW TO DISPOSE OF OUR OLD PETS.

Next to the family circle comes the old farm pets. The faithful old horse whom we never would allow any one to abuse or use but ourself.

Upon whose neck and tail every youngster of the household could swing onto in perfect safety. The old night guard, our faithful watch dog who always tells us if anything is going wrong about the place.

The motherly old cow we have permitted to grow old on our hands, the purring old cat baby so much loves to tousel. How he cooes, kicks and cackles with the delight when he can get his hands in pussie's fur.

Like all mortal creatures these faithful dumb animals will grow old and decrepid and become diseased and germ-infected.

I like the idea of a hospital for such, and think such an institution equipped with all the requirements of a veterinary school the ideal place for all veterinary students and very suitable for a humane and Christian society.

When people quit their club rooms and quit theorizing and get practical they will find a big field to do religion in instead of theorizing about it.

Until we have such a place in every county where the sick and decrepid animals can be cared for it will occasionally fall to our lot to dispose of some old family pet painful at best—I always chloroform them if they are in pain. But I don't like this universal slaughter of dumb animals and believe veterinary hospitals in every county would be a moral uplifting and very useful.

I do not like to see human or beast suffer pain. But all has been done for us that modern science can do to tide us over these great afflictions. But we have not done enough for our family dumb friends. But I am glad to observe a new awakening to this great duty we owe to the silent sufferer.

GOOSE QUILL.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
THE "OTHER FELLOW."

By Essilyn Dale Nichols.

Since it appears that the "other fellow" has never received his just deserts in this world this article is written especially for his benefit.

You see, it is particularly easy to give advice to the "other fellow" because the "other fellow" always needs it.

It's the "other fellow" that gets angry without cause, is always "butting in" and never knows his proper place. Of course, you and I get angry sometimes but we always have the best of explanations with which to justify ourselves. True, we don't know the "other fellow's" reasons, but it isn't necessary to know them; his reason would probably be full of flaws and easy to pick holes in, and his point of view would be badly warped.

Strange about that "other fellow's" point of view; he never looks at things in the right way (our way) and consequently is always getting into trouble. He goes into business without consulting anybody's judgment but his own, and is obliged to work early and late in order to put that business

on a paying basis. Then he does without the recreation necessary to keep himself in good trim, and develops into a mere plodder, a thing you and I greatly deplore.

We believe in work—oh yes, and enough play to even things up; but OUR way, the way we especially commend, is to build such a successful business right from the start that it won't be necessary to work overtime in order to make good.

It is easy to build successful business enterprises when you go about it in the right way; and if the "other fellow" had only asked our advice we could have told him how to avoid many pitfalls that, as it was, he went into kerplunk. But you see he didn't ask, therefore—!

Funny, how averse some people are to accepting good advice.

We believe in good advice ourselves, and we're always ready to listen to, and accept such advice whenever we stand in need of it. But—as we seldom stand in need of it we seldom listen to it; fact is, we are very nearly perfect specimens of God's handiwork, while the "other fellow" the poor, low-down, much despised "other fellow" is a good example of the devil's.

Tell your neighbors what you need and what he needs in our want columns at 1 cent a word.

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Although salt is used ordinarily to make our food more palatable, the natural craving for it shows that it must perform some far more important function than this. It purifies the blood and assists in the digestion of the food.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

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9494. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

9504. Boy's Suit.

Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 6-year size.

9507. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

9503. Lady's One-Piece Corset Cover and One-Piece Drawers.

Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

9513-9501. Lady's Costume.

Waist 9513 cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9501 cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for the entire gown, for a 36-inch size. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.

9508. Lady's House Dress.

Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9495. Lady's Dress.

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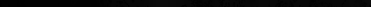
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RURAL WORLD readers should note that in ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only. For children give age only, while for patterns of aprons say large, small or medium.



WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle and Hogs Higher—Receipts Light—Poultry Scarce—Butter and Eggs Firm—General Review of Markets.

CATTLE—Though total receipts were light, the steer run was fairly generous. The buying contingent were out to get the cattle and sellers had things their way from the offset. Bulk of transactions were made on a big 10c higher basis and there were several instances where dealers were calling a 15c gain. Quality was fairly good, but nothing real choice was included. Odd head steers sold up to \$9, but the carload top was \$8.75, paid for a drove of good grade weighty beeves. A range of \$8.10 to the top moved the medium and handy-weight good grade steers and the light-weight medium kind cleared from \$7.05 to \$8. Few yearlings were included, but the few shown sold strong.

Packers took it up where they left off last week on heifers and continued to show an aversion to the present high prices. The majority of the traders were calling transactions steady with the low close last week, but some of the salesmen were claiming an additional loss of 10@15c. Packers seem to have no place for the best kinds, but a fair call from the butchers helped the trade. The medium grade that met stocker competition were steady.

The trade on cows reflected no change from the close last week. Good weighty beef kind were selling up to \$7.50, with a pretty good bunch selling from \$7 up. The good grade medium weights were selling from \$6 to \$6.75 and it didn't take much of a cow to sell around \$5.50. Cannery and cutters show no change from last week.

The stocker and feeder situation continued on an even basis with the close last week. This class of cattle is in constant demand, despite the present high level of values, by both the local and the country dealers, and they are outbidding the killers on a good many loads of the warmed-up kind. Not many good feeders arrived, but several bunches sold from \$7.25 to \$7.75. One load of sorted feeders went to a countryman at \$8.25, as high a figure as ever reached at this point. Light weight good quality stockers are also in good demand and selling on a high basis.

Trade in the quarantine division opened with a very moderate cattle offering. The steer showing was small cannery, yearlings and heretics and a few fair flesh cows making up the aggregate. Steers got a good call, and though there was hardly enough to test the market, strong prices were apparent. Louisiana steers sold at \$7.85, a new record. The Texas contributions was nil. Odd lots of medium light-weight Mississippi and Arkansas steers sold for \$5.50 and \$6.00.

The best kind of cannery sold strong and while prices were no lower on the common grades, the packers were bearish owing to the number that are being condemned, but sellers managed to hold prices to a steady level. Cows with flesh met ready sale at steady prices. The market on yearlings and heretics was unchanged.

Butter and Eggs.

EGGS—In active Easter demand and firmer, but not higher. Receipts only fair in amount. Current receipts in round lots at 17c, including new cases: 16½c in good second-hand cases and 16c cases returned: Arkansas and Southern at 16c with cases. Duck eggs at 25c and goose eggs at 60c.

BUTTER—Prices steady, but demand light. Fresh goods in limited offering. Current make: Creamery—Extra at 36c, first at 32c, seconds at 28@30c. Lard-packed at 23c. Packing stock (average receipts, roll included) at 21c—selected sweet fresh roll wrapped in cloth more.

The Dairy

MILK RECORDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We had six cows finish yearly authenticated records in January. The six cows gave a total of 43,957 lbs. 1 oz. milk, 2718 lbs. 4 ozs. butter. Their average age at the commencement of tests was 2 years 5 months, average production 7326 lbs. 3 ozs. milk, 453 lbs. 1 oz. butter. These young cows are all rich in the blood of Sophie's Tormontor.

Some other cows that are doing rather remarkable work are Sophie 19th of Hood Farm in 39 days, gave 2216 lbs. 9 ozs. milk, 154 lbs. 10 ozs. butter, almost 4 lbs. butter daily. She averaged over 4 lbs. butter for the month of February. She was on authenticated test from noon of February 12th to morning of Feb. 19th.

In the seven days she gave 428.55 lbs. milk, 29.61 lbs. butter. We believe this is the world's Jersey record for a seven days' authenticated test. Sophie 19th has continued to increase in milk production. She was tested on Feb. 21st and 22d, giving in the two days 122.2 lbs. milk, percent fat 6.07, 8 lbs. 11½ ozs. butter. Best day's milking to date, Feb. 24, 67 lbs. 2 ozs. Best week, Feb. 24th to March 2d, 456 lbs. 10 ozs. She is milking steadily 64 to 66 lbs. daily.

A two-year-old, Lass 66th, of Hood Farm freshened Oct. 19, 1912, commenced test Oct. 22d, for the past four months and ten days she has given 5648 lbs. 2 ozs. milk, 258 lbs. butter fat, equal to 303 lbs 8 ozs., 85 per cent butter. Dairy average 43 lbs. 6 ozs. milk, 2 lbs. 5½ ozs. butter; rather remarkable for a 2-year-old heifer, especially when the A. J. C. C. only requires a 2-year-old to give 250 lbs. fat in a year to qualify for the Register of Merit. Figgis 31st of Hood Farm has given in past four months 4960 lbs. 1 oz. milk, 281 lbs. butter.

J. E. DODGE, Manager.

CHOOSING THE BULL FOR THE DAIRY HERD.

"In selecting a bull to head the dairy herd, it is not enough that the animal be a purebred and registered bull," says George R. Samson, instructor in animal husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural College. "He should be both of these, it is true, but in addition he should be from an advanced registry dam. If this is impossible because there are no advanced registry cows in the locality, the bull should be the calf of a cow which is known to be a fairly heavy milker, a high tester, and a persistent milker. His sire should be a Register of Merit animal if possible.

"The animal which is being selected must be a good representative of his breed, and strong in constitutional vigor and masculinity. If he is old enough to be considered a tested sire—that is, if he has daughters which have been milking for a year—it should be seen that his off-spring have uniformly inherited the excellent qualities of their sire.

"When selecting a new herd bull one should not be in too big a hurry to get rid of the old one, until his heifers have shown their quality. Know, if possible, what the old one has done, as well as what the new one probably will do, before the change is made completely."

Retailers are often blamed for odors and tastes which are absorbed from the refrigerator where the milk is placed by the consumer. The odors of fruit are especially easy of absorption by butter and milk.

Cattle

CATTLE FEEDING.

Cattle feeding is business in itself. One must have proper equipment, and must know what and how to feed to make the most profitable gains. Not that alone, but one must be a good judge of cattle to know what kind will respond to good feed and care, as well as to know when they have ceased to make profitable gains. The most important thing, however, is to know the value of cattle when buying and selling. Yet I believe it is this very point that we know the least about; consequently the seller has us a-coming when we are buying and the buyer has us a-going when we are selling, and if we make anything it is simon-pure luck and not because we know anything about our business. The farmer is not to blame, however, for this unfortunate state of affairs. He doesn't handle enough cattle to know cattle values, and is, therefore, at a big disadvantage beside the experienced cattle feeder. It will help some to raise our own feeders, for then we can at least eliminate the buying feature, and "well bought is half sold."—C. Y. Thompson in Nebraska Farmer.

CARE OF THE MANURE SPREADER.

By William Galloway.

Nothing in the operation of any machine is as important as the lubrication; and the manure spreader is no exception to this rule. It should be oiled frequently. When you first start using a new spreader, you should go over it very carefully, oiling all moving parts. Then watch the machine closely for awhile, and you will soon learn what parts must be oiled several times in a day's work. Give the machine the right kind of a start, and it will save dollars for you in needless repair bills. Get into the habit of oiling it regularly as needed. Don't think that it does not need oil when it is covered with manure. It may not be a nice job at times, but it pays in the end.

When the machine is not being used every day, it should be cleaned and oiled before putting it away in the shed. Rust and decay take more life from the machine than the actual work it does. This is proven by the many break-downs that occur with the first load hauled after the spreader has been idle for five or six months.

Keep the beater clean. A clogged beater adds greatly to the draft of the machine. Let the horse walk at a brisk rate when spreading. This makes the beater clear itself better and the work is done much better all around. When you get back from the field, if you find the beater teeth holding bunches of manure, knock them off before going out again. You will notice a big difference in the spreading and draft.

Manure spreaders having slat conveyors for bottoms, should in cold weather be examined very carefully before loading to make sure the conveyor is not frozen solid. It is best to work the feed by hand in making this examination. Keep all nuts and screws tight. Load your spreader according to the instructions sent with it.

You must govern the feed by the kind of material you spread, and by the size of the load you haul. The beater makes a certain number of revolutions to each revolution of the rear wheels. If you load high, it means there is a greater volume of material to be pulverized and thrown out each revolution of beater. Watch

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Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

the work of your machine, and if at any time the feed seems too heavy, and the beater cannot take care of it, throw the feed lever back a few notches to give the beater a chance to clear itself. Watch your machines and avoid trouble.

If you have used your manure spreader for several years and it has always given you entire satisfaction, don't curse the spreader and the manufacturer when it causes you trouble, but examine the spreader carefully—go over every part trying to locate the cause of trouble. If it works O. K. when you first used it there is a reason for the trouble. Dig up your instruction book and read it and you will find your trouble. If you do not succeed in locating and remedying the trouble, write to the company that manufactured the spreader, giving them the trouble in detail, and they will supply you with the necessary instructions.

Cattle breeders should not forget that manure may be contaminated with the virus of infectious abortion and that the disease may be spread in this way.

Five thousand, five hundred dollars has been guaranteed the Northwest Live Stock Show by the Idaho-Washington league, the Lewiston (Idaho) Commercial club and citizens of Lewiston. The premium list for the show next fall amounts to \$12,000, divided as follows: Cattle, \$4,000; sheep, \$2,500; hogs, \$2,500; horses, \$3,000. The 1913 show will be held December 1 to 6, at Lewiston.

OUR LIBERAL CLUBBING OFFERS. COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

To secure new or renewal subscriptions for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we offer you choice of the following combinations for \$1.00, as advertised:

Regular \$2 book on Farriery—should be in hands of all horse owners—and COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, one year, \$1.25.

McCall's Fashion Magazine and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00

Course of Lessons on Real Estate and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00

Fruit Grower and Guide Book and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00

Government Land Book (Official) 132 p. and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00

Twice-a-Week Globe-Democrat and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00

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Farm and Home and RURAL WORLD, one year each, \$1.00

Rust-Proof, Antiseptic Oil-Pad Razor and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00

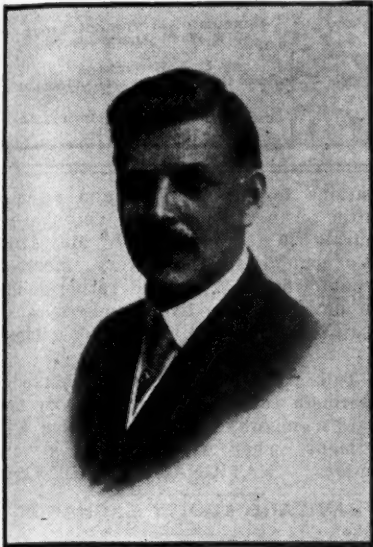
We will renew your subscription and send the paper for one year to a friend or neighbor for \$1.00.

If you need to stock your farm you can get in touch with the man who wants to sell at 1 cent a word.

THE FARMER AND THE AUTOMOBILE.

By R. E. Olds, President Reo Motor Car Company.

There must be some good reason for the wide use which the thrifty and practical farmers are making of automobiles throughout the country, and more especially, of the high-quality, low-priced makes. The motor car evidently must pay the farmer good dividends on his investment for he is not given to spending his money foolishly. He must get a goodly measure of results by way of saving time,



R. E. Olds, President Reo Motor Car Company.

labor and money with his motor car. He and his family must be getting much pleasure, comfort and satisfaction with the automobile so long as the use of power vehicles continues to increase so remarkably everywhere among farmers.

One of our live and enthusiastic farmer patrons recently wrote us how his automobile furnished the power for blowing hay over 100 feet up into a hay mow whereby one man now easily did more than what three men and two horses formerly did. This he does by jacking up the rear axle and harnessing the motor to one of his old discarded blowers. I can pretty nearly realize the joy and satisfaction which came to this man as a result of saving much time, labor and money with the power plant of his motor car while utilizing a discarded farm implement.

Another farmer says that he markets all of his wheat and corn with his car by the aid of a trailer. Besides, he now is able to get to the city much oftener and sell his product direct without the aid of the middleman—an important factor in reducing the cost of living to the consumer. What is even of greater importance, he has happily solved the problem of how to keep his boys and girls contented on the farm.

Under such conditions they would never swap the farm for the shop while their city cousins trudged back and forth from their work, either afoot or as a straphanger, while working for scant living salary.

Then I recall another farmer who put his car to many practical uses on the farm besides running business errands with it. When the ground is dry and hard he hitches his automobile to a disc plow and cultivates his large orchard in six hours which formerly required from 12 to 18 hours with three horses. He also harnesses his motor power to his corn-sheller and thresher and when the soil is in proper condition he plows, cultivates and sows grain with his car, keeping a horse or two in reserve for emergency only. It is really surprising how many uses a car may be put to

on a farm with the exercise of a little mechanical ingenuity.

It is very gratifying to me that hundreds of the cars which I built in 1905 and prior thereto, are still doing yeoman service today. That is due to two things, namely: good construction and good care on the part of the owner and driver.

As the secret of long life in man lies in good food and proper care, so with a high-quality, reliable car. Give it the best of gasoline, oil and grease combined with careful driving and reasonable protection against the elements and against the extremes of heat and cold, barring tires, a car of known honesty and reliability of construction should last a farmer from six to ten years.

The farmer's life is, at the best, frequently full of drudgery and monotony; even those who count their acres by the hundreds, if they are making a success in their line, cannot get rid of a certain amount of monotony, and it is this monotonous, day in and day out grind, more than anything else, that causes the farmer to break down in middle life. His wife at forty often looks as old as her city sister of fifty-five, while his children drift cityward where they invariably live up more than they can earn.

To the modern farmer these days are passing. He realizes that he must not put all his dividends back into working capital, such as land, stock, etc., and leave a great fortune for his city children to law over. But, if he takes more than a narrow interest in his family he finds that he must make the farm home as near ideal as possible, and he puts his money into modern living just as his city brother is doing and with his modern home equipment, there must follow the motor car.

He finds that hired help, both on the farm and in the home, are less difficult to get and keep, and that they will take more interest in their work if he does not forget them once in a while in his "spias," and also his less fortunate neighbor in this world's goods seems to have a better opinion of him if he remembers them occasionally. He finds as the years come and go that his family does not think farm life such a drudgery after all. That his boys take more interest in farm stock and farm work, and somehow the city does not seem near so attractive as it once did.

In view of these facts it is apparent that the motor car, more than any other one thing, will help solve the farmer's problems. The land owning man who is running ahead every year is the man who stays on the farm, and buys a motor car. By so doing he keeps on the farm the brain and brawn which belongs to it, and thus finds that the motor car pays.

ROOFING BUILDINGS.

By C. D. Lyon.

A Clay County, Illinois, reader says he has a barn to roof this spring, and wants to know what we consider the cheapest roofing material.

If we could get the old-time white pine shingles at the old-time price of about \$3 per M, we consider them the cheapest roof to be had.

A No. 1 galvanized iron roof will cost about \$4.50 per square if you let the job out on contract, or you can put it on yourself for a dollar less, and it will need no attention for about fifteen years.

A tin roof will cost about the same, or a little less, and will need painting once in three years.

A slate roof will cost from \$5.50 to \$7 per square, and if put on right will last indefinitely.

The cheapest roof is one of the pre-

pared roofings, which will cost \$1.50 to \$3 per square, and some brands of it are warranted to last twenty years.

We put on a small roof of the 3-ply grade seven years ago, it has had no attention since, does not leak a drop and appears to be as good as ever.

Two other small roofs of this grade which can be had at about \$1.65 per square, are still perfect with six years' use and no attention, and we have decided to roof a large barn with this material the coming summer. We would not use lighter than the 3-ply.

AN EARLY SPRING MONEY CROP IN THE OZARKS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have a place in Missouri Ozarks and wish to concentrate on one acre for an early Spring money crop, using plenty of manure and thorough preparation. I am told a certain kind of bean brings \$3.00 a bushel, and is easy to grow. Please let me know what I should do, and when to start. Yours truly,

OLD READER.

This is probably as hard a question as was ever handed to a farm paper editor for answer. Early peas, string beans, radishes, lettuce and small other early vegetables pay very well, better in some markets than others, but we are not advised as to transportation, market facilities or demand, and we do not know anything about the knowledge of "Old Reader" along the lines of market gardening.

Certain varieties of beans sell at as much as \$3 per bushel, but these are beans which ripen in September, and while the growing of them may be made fairly profitable, it must be under favorable conditions and with the knowledge of bean raising which comes from full experience.

This question is better submitted to some one who knows "Old Reader," for while we might be able to advise him, we, and he, would take a "long shot" at engaging in any special line under such conditions. He would probably stand as good a chance of getting paid for his time and labor by planting the acre to early sweet corn, for if he failed to sell the product for table use, it could be used for stock food.—D. W. N.

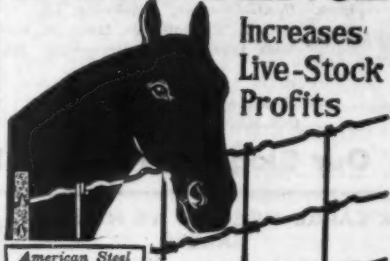
THE FARM NEIGHBORHOOD ROUND TABLE TALK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: H. H. Young: 'It will not be long now before the spring work will demand attention on the farm. Are we ready? While Uncle Parker has been calling our attention to the machinery and others to the testing and cleaning of the various seeds, I have been counting up the neighbors who have by colts and purchase, provided themselves with better horse power. The power we use this spring will count according to its size. Economical performance is essential. You that must putty along with three and four small horses are to be pitied. You know you are losing, yet for sentiment or some other unknown reason, allow me to haul more grain or cut more grass by loading heavy or by using more modern and larger machinery. The excess of my load or swath over your measured the gain in net profit."

"But, Mr. Young, it costs you more to feed your team."

"That is true, neighbor Thomas, but what is the difference in cost to the difference in results? All of us who have been keeping any sort of tab on the cost and profits of our farms are satisfied that the greater power in the farm team either on the road or in the field was the next profit factor. What does the fast trotter amount to in your farm work? Is speed of that kind an essential factor? Give me a large team, trained to walk fast, and matched for team work and you give

AMERICAN ORIGINAL AND GENUINE FENCE



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me a power to handle our modern machinery with ease and the chance to get my products to market in season without driving off a walk. The big team is an assurance that every operation in the field is going to gain every way. Speed in finishing a job is gained by the wider swath—be it furrow, harrowing or seeding. Trotting is not a farm gait and my big team will walk as many miles in a day as any of your bronchoes or even larger horses, besides pulling a machine that will turn over more ground or cover a wider swath than your three horses can pull.

"Most of us now use four horses abreast, seldom less than three, on the larger farm machinery. There is not a job in which the three horses I use do not excel any of your four. I accomplish more work and in a better way. You know that, yet cling to your 1200-lb. horses. Why? Again, who has the most troublesome power? It is seldom you find a balky horse among the Percherons. Many are really too good natured. Their patience allows the poor driver to handle them when a medium sized team would go on a strike.

"Haste made by small loads, narrow plowing, etc., is not profitable, and when compared with the haste made by greater loads or larger extent of work done in a day should cause every farmer to provide himself with a powerful, fast walking team as soon as possible."

"But, friend Young, we live so many miles from market. Much of our work is on the highway with light loads, such as carrying cream to the creamery, eggs and poultry to market, lambs and hogs to the cars, wool to the farmers' pool house, etc., etc., and a general purpose team seems better for the small farmer."

"I will acknowledge that a team that never trots seems slow when one is cold or is anxious to be at another job, but there are not many farmers who do not own an old mare that can draw the cream. As for other jobs named, advertise and sell at your door, if the amount will not make a fair load for a big walking team. Lambs and hogs need the walking team and a trained big team will go to market and back as quickly as the medium-sized team unless you take on a return load of spirits.

"The parcel post and traveling buyers will relieve you of any use for a general purpose team unless it is profitable to keep a pair of drivers.

"There are many teams hauling loaded and empty sleighs that pass my door every day. Many are hauling piling, bolts, logs, grain and passengers. I, being an old man, have plenty of time to observe the coming and returning. In nearly every case it is the big team that returns in the shortest time."

H. LOWATER.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
Sec'y—Miss Inez Blacet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
2. L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
3. S. S. Ray, Cyrene, Mo.
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5. A. Hoffman, Leola, S. D.
6. T. L. Line, Columbia City, Ind.
7. R. L. Cook, Guymon, Okla.
8. Charles Kraft, Odessa, Minn.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

A LARGE MEETING AT HUGOTON, KANSAS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: March 8th was a Rally Day for farmers in Hugoton. The Equity Union and the Stevens County Farmers' Institute united in a program that held the attention and interest of the large audience every minute until the sun began to sink in the West and reminded those from a long distance that they must adjourn and start for home.

The address by our Equity Union President started a new line of thought in the minds of our people. He showed clearly the great need of a national union of farmers and outlined a plan of co-operation that we are sure will work and will unite a million farmers and keep them united. Every farmer ought to join the Equity Union and go to work for it just as faithfully as he does to produce crops. Under the present system the production of crops means prosperity for millionaires instead of the average farmer. But work for the Equity Union means prosperity for every farmer. Hugoton will work for 100 good Equity soldiers and a strong fortress or Equity Exchange.

THE PRESIDENT.

EQUITY UNION BY-LAWS.

Every Equity Union member ought to read our By-Laws. We want every member to be an Equity Union Lawyer, knowing the Equity By-Laws and seeing to it that they are obeyed and carried out by National and local union officers and especially by the Equity Exchange directors and managers.

By-Laws Right.

Our By-Laws are right. They are not perfect and some additions will be made at our next national meeting, but they embody the chief principles of the Equity Union. They show clearly our plan of cooperation and how to carry it out successfully. The Unions which understand thoroughly our By-Laws and enforce them fully at all times are on the sure road to success. That Union which enforces strictly our By-Laws will prosper and grow stronger every year.

A Successful Union.

A true-blue Equity Union will meet once every month, for discussions on all subjects of interest to the Union, for reports by its officers, and for the arrangement of team work in building up the organization.

Sec. 10 of Article 3 says, "The first Saturday of every month is Farmers' Union Day, and every member is under obligation to quit work and take

A thorough canvass of the field for new members and stockholders should be arranged for in our monthly meetings.

Remember April 5th.

Read the By-Laws in that meeting. Ask every member to keep March 13th paper with the By-Laws.

Section 12 of Article 3 should be read in every meeting. See that your officers obey that Section 12.

Section 4 of Article 4.

This section ought to be read in every meeting and by every member. It embodies all of the Equity Exchange principles. Golden Rule co-operation is written all over it. The principles of this section have been

tried out for sixty years in England and they are uniting millions of people and saving them millions of dollars annually. Study Sec. 4 of Article 4 of our By-Laws and see that it is fully carried out by your Exchange directors. We must demand that this section be enforced. We will gradually "weed out" undesirable directors who throw down Equity Union by refusing to carry out Equity Union principles.

It is very important that our Exchange managers and directors shall be Equity Union in spirit as well as name.

1. Know that your manager is bonded.
2. Know that the books are audited weekly and monthly.
3. Know that the margin monthly is safe.
4. Know that you get credit for your patronage.
5. Know that only 5 per cent dividends are declared on the stock.
6. Know that all over this is prorated to stockholders according to patronage.
7. Know that every by-law is in full force at all times. This is the command of the

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

WELLSFORD, KANSAS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Wellsford is a small but flourishing town on the Rock Island railroad sixteen miles from Pratt. Our market has been poor for years and trade has been going away from us because farmers' elevators were on two sides of us. We are now organizing in the Equity Union and we are sure to make better conditions at one market and hold our share of the trade.

The National President has held two meetings at Wellsford and made his proposition so plain that everybody is talking for the Equity Union. We hope to market all of our crop in 1913 through our own Equity Exchange. We want a "Square Deal" market at Wellsford. The Equity Union plan will give it to us. We want every member to be a booster for our union. It will be worth seven thousand dollars a year to our farmers if they will unite with us. Our next meeting will be addressed again by our President on Tuesday, March 25th, 1:30 p. m. Every member must be present and work for a big meeting. Telephone all you can on March 24th. LOCAL SECRETARY.

HUGOTON, KAN., EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Would you like to know how we are getting along in this part of the world? Well, at last we have a railroad running through the county, after waiting 26 years for it, and everything is on a boom; lots of new settlers coming in and lots of building being done. Last Saturday was our farmers' institute and we had over 150 in attendance, two speakers from Manhattan, besides Mr. C. O. Drayton, who carried his audience with him in his talk, as he is a forcible speaker and the proposition that he presents is so reasonable that he is having good success; he had a lot of cards sent out, so that

200 people got a personal request to be there, so we give considerable of the praise for a large audience to him, as he had been here twice before, so it was like looking at an old friend to know that he would be there, and as this is getting to be quite a grain country, we will need an elevator to handle it. One farmer close here this year having raised over 4000 bushels of Kafir and Maize, besides sorghum seed. This only shows the possibilities of this virgin soil, if farmed intelligently, as some of the farmers are doing, with the help of the Agricultural College. We will also have a farm expert here this year to show on demonstration plats how better farming will pay. Mr. Drayton will have no trouble to get the 200 members that he wants, as almost everyone that has attended his other meetings has joined. Very respectfully, MONROE TRAVER, Pres. Stevens Co. Union.

EQUITY UNION WIRE AND POSTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are endeavoring to center the trade of all Equity Unions with one factory for fencing and fence posts. We have secured special prices for 1913. The quality is guaranteed and every member will get a square deal. The terms are cash in advance and all orders must be sent to the National Union.

Freight Rates on Wire.

1. Wellsford, Kan., 73c per cwt.
2. Haviland, Kan., 73c per cwt.
3. Brenham, Kan., 73c per cwt.
4. Bucklin, Kan., 73c per cwt.
5. Bloom, Kan., 81c per cwt.
6. Fowler, Kan., 81c per cwt.
7. Meade, Kan., 81c per cwt.
8. Plains, Kan., 81c per cwt.
9. Kismet, Kan., 81c per cwt.
10. Liberal, Kan., 81c per cwt.
11. Tyrone, Okla., 66c per cwt.
12. Hooker, Okla., 66c per cwt.
13. Guymon, Okla., 66c per cwt.
14. Texhoma, Okla., 70c per cwt.
15. Minneola, Kan., 81c per cwt.
16. Mullinville, Kan., 73c per cwt.
17. Hugoton, Kan., 85c per cwt.
18. Cimarron, Kan., 83c per cwt.
19. Ingalls, Kan., 84c per cwt.
20. Centralia, Ill., 14c per cwt.
21. Greenville, Ill., 14c per cwt.
22. Carlinville, Ill., 14c per cwt.
23. Bowling Green, Mo., 23c per cwt.
24. Rockville, Mo., 38c per cwt.
25. Lebanon, Mo., 36c per cwt.
26. Metz, Mo., 38c per cwt.
27. Marshfield, Mo., 36c per cwt.
28. Correll, Minn., 46c per cwt.
29. Richmond, S. D., 51c per cwt.
30. Wetonka, S. D., 53c per cwt.
31. Leola, S. D., 55c per cwt.
32. Ipswich, S. D., 55½c per cwt.
33. Bowdle, S. D., 60c per cwt.
34. Java, S. D., 60c per cwt.
35. Selby, S. D., 61c per cwt.
36. Shields, N. D., 76½c per cwt.
37. Freda, N. D., 77c per cwt.
38. Raleigh, N. D., 77c per cwt.
39. Leith, N. D., 77c per cwt.
40. New Leipzig, 77c per cwt.
41. Bentley, 77c per cwt.
42. Watrons, N. D., 79c per cwt.
43. Mott, N. D., 79c per cwt.
44. Regent, N. D., 80c per cwt.
45. New England, N. D., 81c per cwt.
46. Elgin, N. D., 77c per cwt.
47. Hell, N. D., 79c per cwt.
48. Carson, N. D., 76½c per cwt.

Every member should keep this paper. Let us center our trade together for wire and fence posts more and more every year. We have been unable to make a satisfactory deal so far on wagons and farm machinery.

Healthy Growth.

We are not sufficiently organized yet, but our union is making a healthy growth at 55 good markets. We are building steadily a good strong union. Our growth is permanent.

Saturday, April 5th.

Every member must attend his regular meeting on Saturday, April 5th without fail and get ten blank appli-

ALBERTA

The Price of Beef

is High and so is the Price of Cattle. For years the Province of ALBERTA, (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock. There is splendid opportunity now to get a FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Send at once for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

Canadian Government Agent
135 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

C. J. Broughton
Room 412, 112 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

or write Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

cations for membership and go out after ten new members. We ought to enroll 500 new members by May 17th. We could easily if every member would work. We would rather build 50 unions of 150 live members each, than to organize 50 more weak unions.

Remember April 5th.

Talk it to every farmer. Make a thorough canvass of your territory for new members. The possibilities are immense when we are a big strong union. NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

HAVILAND EQUITY EXCHANGE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I want to tell you about the big Equity Union meeting we held at Haviland, Kan., March 4th. The farmers came in for fifteen miles out. They were in for the banquet furnished by the town. There were 150 plates laid and nearly every place was filled by a farmer. The music by the orchestra was enjoyed by all.

The address by National President Drayton was one of his best, and was received with marked appreciation by all. That speech made us sure of two Equity Exchanges, one at Haviland and one at Brenham, the next station. Arrangements were made for a meeting at Brenham school house on Thursday, March 27th, 1:30 p. m., and for another meeting at Haviland on Monday, March 24th, 1:30 p. m. Equity Union By-Laws will be adopted and stock will be subscribed for these Exchanges.

We are glad to see every station on the Rock Island railroad falling into line for the Equity Union. There is a fair prospect for wheat in this section and we hope we can market it all together in 1914. We must buy all of our coal together in 1913. Haviland Equity Union will not lag behind any more.

A LIVE MEMBER.

FARMERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

Michigan has a Federation of Farmers' clubs with a total enrollment of 8,000 members. That is enough, if the imagination is permitted to take up the thread of thought at this point and lead one on through the numberless good things such an organization could accomplish in promoting the general welfare. Suppose 8,000 well-organized farmers of Nebraska should determine to do as has been done in Oklahoma, send out organizers from the agricultural college to organize the boys and girls of the state into corn clubs, would anyone be able to stop them? Oklahoma boasts of 40,000 girls and boys organized into such work. The total wealth of the United States is estimated at \$130,000,000,000 and \$40,000,000,000 of it is agricultural wealth. The total expenditures of government, nation, and state amount to \$2,500,000,000 yearly and the land gets less than 1 per cent. appropriated to the advancement of

agriculture, hardly the price of a warship. If 8,000 farmers in Nebraska discovered at one and the same time that Nebraska agriculture was entitled to more consideration, and at one and the same time they all told the legislature so through skilled experts, gifted in taking a miniature county fair into committee rooms and demonstrating the needful things to be done, requiring money, there could be but one possible result. A few federations such as Michigan has, if joined into a national federation would make the congress of the United States sit up and take notice. Money spent in teaching boys and girls, men and women, by example in their own communities, through the medium of experiment farms in each county of every state, would be money well invested and county, state and nation should all join in supporting these farms. The farmers can bring this about in short order by organizing their forces. An agricultural college whose roots do not run out to every county in the state in some very practical demonstration manner, has not reached the limit of its usefulness. Only the organized farmers of the state can furnish the motive force necessary to bring about such a condition. Farmers' clubs are a necessity of this day and age and the sooner the farmers recognize this fact and get busy organizing them, the sooner they will get their fair share of governmental benefits to which their political and financial weight entitles them.—Norfolk, Neb., Press.

INDIVIDUAL MARKETING HAS PROVED A FAILURE.

Organization and Co-operation Are
Essential to Success.

Brother Farmers: I would like to go with you through a subject today that seems to me to be the most important for everybody in the country to have a clear understanding, a subject that speaks sad volumes to 90 millions of people. It also prophesies that the present order of society will be supplanted by another order. The present order of the farming society is individual production and marketing. Very little of that is left in other industries. Only among farmers it has full sway. Individualism in production is pretty well eliminated in all other industries, caused by the wonderful invention of labor-saving machinery. This is also the cause that individual marketing is nearly eliminated in other industries. Through the eliminating of individual marketing we farmers find that we, too, have to give up at least individual marketing of our products if we want to escape inevitable ruin. To bring you to a clear understanding that individualism has had its day and must be supplanted by something else is the object of our consideration today. The subject deals with the wealth of the country and its distribution. The total wealth of the country in the year 1850 to \$7,000,000,000. The population was then 23,000,000. The average per capita was about \$304. Only two millionaires were then in the country and very few propertyless people. In 1890 the wealth of the country amounted to \$65,000,000,000. The population was 63,000,000. The average per capita was about \$1,030, \$726 more than in 1850. The total property owners were then 12,500,000. This does not mean that the rest of the population had no property at all. It means that the head of a family is only one, counted as property owners and individuals that owned property but had no families. The wealth was then distributed as follows. The wealthy class from \$50,000 up numbered 125,000 property owners, with a total ownership of 33 billion dollars. The middle class from \$5,000 to \$50,000 numbered 1,375,000,000 owners with a total ownership of 23 billion dollars. The poor class from \$5,000 down numbered 11 million owners with a total ownership of 9 billion dollars. Summing up 125,000 owners of the wealthy class owned 33 billion dollars, and 12,375,000 owners owned 32 billion, a great difference from the year of 1850.

But let us go further. In 1900 the total wealth was 95 billion. The population was 76 million. The average per capita was about \$1,250, an increase of \$215 from the year 1890, and an increase of \$936 from the year 1850. The wealth was distributed as follows: Wealthy class numbered 250,251 owners with a total ownership of 67 billions, or 70.50 per cent of the total wealth. The middle class numbered 8,429,985 owners, with a total ownership of 24 billions, 25.3 per cent of the total wealth. The poor class numbered 20,393,137 owners, with an ownership of 4 billions, 4.2 per cent of the total wealth. Summing up we find that the wealthy class doubled in numbers and more than doubled their ownership. The middle class has about six folded itself, but only gained one billion of wealth. The poor class has doubled itself and lost 5 billion during these 10 years.

The increase of wealth from 1890 to 1900 amounted to 30 billion dollars. The wealthy class has absorbed all the increase and besides 4 billions from the poor class during these 10 years. I am not able to give exact data as to how the wealth was distributed in 1910, but I am sure that the absorbing process has had its unfailing way, for the reason that I have not learned of one act that had been undertaken to check it. The poor class will show losses and also the middle class. If it should prove that I judge wrong, then it is only due to the cause that the value of the total farm property has increased from 20½ billion in the year 1900 to 41 billion in 1910. The farm property has doubled in these 10 years, while the number of farms only increased about 10 per cent, and the total acreage amounted to only about 50,000 acres more. The question is, is this enormous increase real value or fictitious? The value of all the product created on the farms amounted in 1911 to 9 billion. It must take at least 12 million people to create this value. If all the management expenses are deducted, a fair interest on this enormous capitalization, the 35 per cent of the 9 billion of what the farmers earn are deducted by middlemen, wholesalers, jobbers, advertisement accounts and shipping charges, there is but little left to pay for the producing work. And there is little left, you all know it. Were it not for the fact that most of the farmers live on figures on which an average city laborer would starve, this tremendous increase of value of farm property could never be recorded by the census. On this reasoning, some one may be able to show a gain in wealth by the poorer classes during the years of 1900 to 1910, but it will not convince me that they did gain, they only could lose.

If this absorbing of the wealth by the few rich is not checked and continue to absorb on the same ratio as shown in the years of 1890 to 1900, and my opinion is the more sources of production and distribution that are bought by them, the faster they will absorb the wealth, but if it only absorbs in the above said ratio in the year 1950, the many millions of people will not own more than a few clothes on their back, and the middle class will not show any increase. Farmers, two-thirds of the poorer classes have nothing more to lose. The property they have left consists of

clothing, household goods, now and then a small bank account, a few head of live-stock and some machinery. They live in lodging and boarding houses, in rented homes, on tenant farms and on farms as hired help. One-third of the remaining poor class have either their property loaded down with debts or it is of not much value, and it will be only a matter of a short time until the members of their families will see this property in the hands of somebody else. The millions of long fangs of the absorbing octopus reach to every nook and corner of the country, ever enlarging the number of the poorer class and decreasing the number of the middle class.

Farmers, you all have children, and to keep your children, can you do this? If you can't, what will become of your children, especially after all the government homestead land is gone? The process of absorption will do away with your property and in time will land in the hands of the few rich. You must find the way to escape yourself. If you want to find a way, you must study up on the causes that enables these wealthy people to absorb the wealth. Some of the main causes are profit, interest and rent. It is a hard undertaking simply because we are poor, but if the many poor undertake it and unite we will be able to defend ourselves. Therefore I say to you, let us organize. The Farmers' Equity Union is an organization that aims to eliminate the profit. It agitates government banking. It would reduce interest to the last possible notch, and by doing away with two of the main causes, the rent will have to fall. Farmers, if you love your children—and who does not—you can't stand aside. You will join this crusade. ADAM SCHARICK, Kennedy, N. D.

IF SPRING SHOULD BE LATE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Don't get scared if the spring should be late. Don't begin plowing until the ground is dry enough to "crumble." Spring work on the farm will show the effects of a mild winter with its many rains and little freezing. The ground has not been frozen to a great depth, and the soil is apt to be "packed."

Many farmers will disk in their oats while the ground is too wet, and, later wish they had not. Every year some corn ground is broken too wet, consequently much time must be spent in preparing the ground for the planter. Some are afraid the ground will get too dry and hard, making the breaking and pulverizing more difficult and make late planting.

I do not think there need be any scare about late planting. We generally get a crop of corn in this country—planted early or late (with good cultivation and other essentials, of course). Where there is danger of the ground getting too dry and hard for the breaking up thereof, the disk should be used to pulverize the top of the ground before starting the breaking plow. This will prevent the ground from getting harder and also make much looser, pulverized earth mixed with the clods, should there be any. The roller should be used before harrowing. If there is any sign of hard lumps below the pulverized top, use the disk again. This done, harrow and roll—or, drag—and your ground is ready for the corn planter. When the ground has not been plowed wet or too dry, less work will be required. The object is to get the ground well pulverized.

On slaty soils where sand is lacking, much help would be given the young plants of corn to break through the ground where there has been a crust formed after dashing rain—if a little sand would be drilled with the fertilizer attachment on the corn planter. JAY M. HUMMEL, Union City, Ind.

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Send for amazing low factory-price on genuine Edwards Steel Shingles. They beat wood shingles and prepared roofing a MILE, yet cost much less. And we pay freight!



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The Business Man Farmer

knows the importance of using proper machinery on the farm. He too, knows the value of feeding his stock. Proper cutting and silage a Silo are as important as the Silo itself. The Dick Blizzard Ensilage Cutter (Patented), is built for endurance and satisfaction. Prospective buyers of Ensilage Cutters should know all about the Blizzard. The information is free for the asking. Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust St., St. Louis.

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CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Designer and Installer of Storage Batteries,
Electric Light and Power Plants for the
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500-Acre Farm for Sale

all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$40 per acre if taken this month; ¼ cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.
L. G. CROWLEY,
Black Jack, Ark.

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furnished by Storage Battery, charged with a dynamo run by the little farm engine while pumping, grinding, etc. Anyone can take care of the simple plant. After once installed, practically no expense. Put dynamo by the engine (location immaterial) and battery any other suitable place. No fires or explosions—not even a shock! Clean and safe! Best insurance for your buildings. Loss caused by fire from coal oil lamp or lantern is ten times the cost of a complete Electric Lighting Installation. Think and act quick! Literature and estimates free. Let me tell you what a few hundred dollars will do for you.

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MISSOURI BARGAINS.
280 acres; 200 in cultivation; fertile bottoms, 80 acres upland in good timber; tract practically free from stones; 4-room house; several stock stables; stock shed for 80 head; liberal terms; price \$50 per acre.

240 acres; 160 in cultivation; 130 acres of valley land; 2 sets of improvements; near county seat; price \$45 per acre.
240 acres; 60 acres cleared; 6-room rock house; small outbuildings; near station; price \$15 per acre; liberal terms.

200 acres; 100 acres in cultivation; 40 acres in sheep pasture; 60 acres in good timber; new 8-room house; good stock and sheep barn; price \$40 per acre.
204 acres; 160 acres in cultivation; 6-room frame house, good barn and outbuildings; price \$37.50 per acre; will trade for city property.

JAS. E. HOLLOW, JR., Cuba, Mo.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM.—40 acres cultivated; balance timber; 3 miles to county seat; a bargain. For description, address: P. L. Anderson, Steelville, Mo.

MISSOURI STOCK FARM.—Of 306 acres, situated on Current River, 60 acres upland, balance river bottom. As rich corn and clover land as can be found. Two sets of improvements. 150 acres in cultivation, bottom not in cultivation, covered with cane. Adjoining farm raised the prize acre of corn in State in 1912. Farm rents for half. Price only \$37.50 per acre. No trade. C. H. Martin, Doniphan, Mo.

FARM.—For sale, 80 acres, 1 1/2 miles from thriving town on Frisco; healthy location; 60 acres in cultivation; fertile soil; 20 acres good timber, fine bearing orchard, good two-story 6-room frame dwelling, with concrete cellar; barn and other outbuildings; plenty stock water, farm fenced and cross-fenced; everything in good repair; farm clear; will be sold at bargain for quick sale; no trades; owner. Address W. D. G., 1104 St. Charles st., St. Louis.

FOR SALE.—Highly improved, splendidly equipped farm of 300 acres; rich, fertile land, 3 miles west of Washington, Franklin County, Mo.; 12-room brick house; brick barn, two frame cow barns, two silos, granary, wagon shed and other outbuildings; 4 cisterns, deep-well water system; gas plant lights all buildings; 220 acres cultivated, balance pasture and timber; all fenced; at a great bargain. Arthur Mittelberg, 324 Liggett Bldg., St. Louis.

FOR SALE.—Farm; improved; 181 acres; eight miles Fulton county seat of Callaway County, Mo.; 3 1/2 miles west of Carrington, on C. and A. R. R.; 140 in cultivation, balance timber, pasture; 15 acres wheat, 25 acres meadow; good 4-room house, stable, chicken and meat house, icehouse holds 50 tons ice; price \$35 per acre; perfect title. Arthur Mittelberg, 324 Liggett Bldg.

SQUARE DEAL.—Write or call for copy of Square Deal on the richest farm land in Missouri and find out if you can't own a tract of it that will pay you a handsome profit each year. Call on S. E. Newhouse, 419 Frisco Bldg.

ONLY 80 MILES FROM ST. LOUIS.—The P. D. Gallagher homestead of 235 acres; been neglected some by renting; hence will sell for \$45 per acre; all rich bottom land; has insurance company loan \$4800, at 5 per cent, 3 years to run. It joins farm we own. Owners in Texas and must sell. S. E. Newhouse, 419 Frisco Bldg.

IDEAL LOCATION.—Falling health forces sale of fine 175-acre suburban farm, "The Maples," adjoining the city limits of 10,000 town; big barn, silo, water works, etc.; ideal location for dairy or breeding farm. Hinton Jackson, Owner, Nevada, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Do you want a 360-acre stock ranch, only 60 miles northwest of St. Louis on the Wabash Railroad? All fenced, fair buildings, well watered; only partially improved at present; asking price, \$30 per acre, but submit your offer; must be disposed of this month; might accept exchange as part payment. Call or address A. S. Loomis, 909 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.—A good grain stock or dairy farm containing 230 acres, 140 acres bottom in cultivation, the rest in timber; small creek through farm that furnishes stock water all the year, but does not overflow. Close to county seat, fine college and railroad town, near good schools and churches. For particulars address owner, Box 35, Lutesville, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Mo. farm of 204 acres, situated in one of the best counties in state, on rock road, 15 minutes' drive to county seat; fine schools, churches, etc. Can be sold in one or two pieces. No trade; no agents. L. W. Marshall, Lexington, Mo.

80 ACRES FINE BLACK PRAIRIE LAND for sale or exchange for horse, stock or young mules; land is very fine; located in best valley in Oklahoma; must see to be appreciated. Yours for a deal. Frank L. Barney, Maysville, Ark., R. R. 1, Box 20.

FOR SALE.—200-acre Alfalfa, Grain and Stock Ranch; improved; 655 A.; 1/2 down; terms on bal. No better bargain under Gunnison Tunnel. Joel Hayden, Montrose, Colo.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ARKANSAS has 500,000 acres Government land, Free to Homesteaders. Homeseekers' Guide Book with list, laws, etc., 25c. Township and county map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

180-ACRE FARM.—A snap if taken soon; 9 miles south of Sidney, Neb.; good water and wind mill and building all put up in less than five years; 300 acres broke and 300 bush seed wheat on farm; wheat made 26 bushels last fall; this is a new farm all ready to move onto this spring. Write D. K. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—To rent a farm with everything furnished, on shares, for season; or will take charge of farm on salary. Address W. C., care Colman's Rural World.

POULTRY.

HANLY'S FANCY PLYMOUTH BARRED ROCKS.—Latham pullet—mating strain; pen 1, \$5.00 per 15; pen 2, \$2.50 per 15; pen 3, \$2.00 per 15; pen 4, ckl. mating. Thompson's Ringlets, ckl. mating, \$2.50 per 15; Buff Rocks, Poley & Harter strains; White Rocks, Bickerdike pedigreed strain, \$2.50 for both kinds, per 15. Guarantee 60 per cent fertile or duplicate at half price. Order from this ad. J. H. Hanly, Breeder, Monticello, Mo.

EGGS OUR SPECIALTY.—15 years' square dealing. Barred Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese. Turkey toms yet. Mrs. John Steele & Son, Chillicothe, Mo.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs \$1.50 per 15. From large, vigorous, farm-raised stock. Ten years a breeder. J. O. Beeman, Sherman, Cherokee Co., Kans.

BARRED ROCKS exclusive for 15 years. Eggs, 16, 75c; \$4.00, 100. Well barred. Large bone. Winning stock. Sure hatch. Mrs. H. C. Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

CHERRY R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Eggs from exhibition stock \$3.00 per 15; range \$1.00. Orders booked for baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Price, Litchfield, Ill.

ANCONAS.—Ideal farm chicken. Best layers, small eaters. Lays large, white eggs. My breeding birds are beauties. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2.00. T. Z. Richey, Cannelton, Ind.

ELM BRANCH FARM.—Our single comb white leghorns are bred up to heavy egg production; mammoth Pekin ducks (Rankin-Japanese strain); large and vigorous eggs, \$1.00 per setting; 100, \$5.00. S. S. Hinerman, Marshfield, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS.—For sale from high-scoring birds; 1 setting, \$1; or \$4.00 per hundred eggs. Mrs. J. B. Straight, Winthrop, Ark.

BARRED ROCKS.—White Orpingtons; eggs for hatching; heavy laying strain, \$2.00 for 15; mating list free. C. A. Moxley, Taylorville, Ill.

SINGLE COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Free range, laying strain. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 for 15; \$2.75 for 50; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Herbert Pyant, Canehill, Ark.

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FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, from free-range, two-year-old stock; \$1.25 for 12, postpaid. Miss Ida Wright, Hickory Grove, Kentucky, Route 1.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Quality finest; strong, vigorous; eggs, \$2.00 per 11; S. C. Buff Orpingtons, also first-class; eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Order now. Mrs. Mabel Feint, Cortland, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS for sale, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 sitting. Mrs. A. Brower, Rinehart, Mo.

MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEYS.—Largest tom weighed 51 lbs. Eggs, \$3 per 12. Barred P. Rock eggs, \$2.50 per 15; circular free. Geo. W. Wingo & Son, R. 9—B, Mayfield, Ky.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE.—JERSEY HEIFERS, yearlings and under. Price reasonable, breeding considered. J. B. Thompson, Doniphan, Mo.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.—Columbia Prince Pedro (86733), four years old, bred by Missouri Agricultural College. Excellent herd-header. Wm. H. Taylor, Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SWINE.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.—For sale at weaning time and pigs big enough for service at cut prices, for 30 days; either sex. J. B. Straight, Winthrop, Ark.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

SEED CORN.

PURE-BRED GOLDEN EAGLE SEED CORN.—Extra deep grain, small cob, 10 days earlier than Reid's; shells 90 per cent of corn to cob; shelled sample free; sample ears mailed 20 cts. Carefully selected, hand-shelled corn, \$2.00 per bushel. J. E. Moss, Sturgeon, Mo.

LARGE EARLY WHITE DENT SEED CORN \$2.25 per bushel. Sacks free; took first prize and sweepstakes over 400 exhibitors. Eggs for hatching from prize-winning Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Ed. Sterns, Route 1, Herrin, Ill.

CLOVER SEED.

PLANTS FOR SALE.
Sweet Clover at reasonable prices. Order now for early spring delivery. Also, inoculating soil, for Alfalfa and Sweet Clover inoculating purpose; also seed. With Plants success is certain. Try them. Can be sent by parcel post. Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.

SWEET CLOVER SEED.—Large, biennial cultivated variety, for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Price and circular how to grow it sent free on request. Bokara Seed Co., Box D., Falmouth, Ky.

SEEDS.—Alfalfa, \$6; timothy, blue grass and cane, \$2; sweet clover, \$9. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Soc. City, Ia.

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FOR SALE.—Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats, 75c a bushel, and Duroc Jersey bred gilts, \$20.00 and up.

L. F. Hansen, Aberdeen, S. Dak., R. No. 4.

HELP WANTED.

DETECTIVES WANTED.—Young men to operate in own locality, secret service work; experience unnecessary; inclose stamp for particulars. Universal Detective Agency, 304 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

300 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once in every state for Electric Railway Motormen and Conductors; \$60 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Manager, W-260, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE HANDSOME DUSTING CAP, 1 large apron and 10 receipts, all for \$1. Mrs. J. C. Heckmon, R. 4, Dixon, Ill.

WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Bookkeeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School, Dept.-K, Freeport, Illinois.

TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-ball, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early, No. 2 late. Eyes, 6 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

WINDOW SHADES.—Have them "Tailor-made." They fit, look better and last longer. Write for sample books and price list Acme Mercantile Company, 3841 Blaine Ave., St. Louis.

CURE YOUR PORK the Old Virginia way. A rare old recipe, \$1.00. Geo. Drysdale, 58 11th St., Detroit, Mich.

FREE catalogue bargains account room; leading varieties of fancy poultry and blooded farm stock, farm raised, farmers' price; Maltese cats, Shepherd dogs and leading breed dogs and hounds. Wanted, fox cubs. Capt. Mason, Kirksville, Mo.

50 LETTERHEADS and 50 Envelopes printed, 50 cents, postpaid. Meyer Press, 321 Magazine St., St. Louis, Mo.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE BED SETS and Table Covers, direct from factory at wholesale prices. Fashions latest ideas. Send postal card for illustrated descriptive price list. You will be pleased when you get it. American Mfrs. Sales Co., Desk 19, Holland Bldg., St. Louis.

AUCTION SALES offer immense opportunities for profits. You can make \$5,000 a year in this business. Our book, "How to Conduct Auction Sales," tells you all about it. Fifty dollars' worth of information for 50c. Establish a business for life. Descriptive circular free. The Unique Selling Co., St. Louis, Mo., 302 Frisco Bldg.

One Thousand Agents Wanted to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company L-1500 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."
No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Ross, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE.—Our 1913 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States; it contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: While on a little trip recently we made some observations from the car window. For fifty miles north toward the corn belt the corn crop of 1912 could not have averaged more than 10 bushels. This may seem very low, but field after field of low, undrained land did not make a bushel of good corn. Owing to a good hay crop, there is considerable stover in the shock yet, which is, of course, nearly worthless. Then, for lack of cattle, many stalk fields have not been pastured at all. On the 75-mile ride we saw but one lot of cattle of more than a dozen head. Nor did we see 100 hogs on the trip. One farmer, who has the money to buy whatever he wants, had been hauling manure "by hand." It was frozen hard and had been cut out in chunks as large as a man could lift, and dumped off in that shape on a pasture at the rate of 40 loads to the acre.

Of course a spreader could not handle manure in that shape, but it would have been better to wait till it thawed out, and then covered four times as much land as he did cover. We have been hauling some manure from the stallion the wagon to cover some thin spots. The land is plowed, and it is not practicable to use the spreader.

At a meeting of our Fair Board we raised the premiums of farm products considerably. Some feared we might not be able to do so, but I suggested that, if necessary, we cut out a \$300 "hoss race." Richland County claims to have the best fair in Egypt, and, if Mr. Lyon comes to help us, I want to make my department—farm products—a hummer.

We could have finished plowing ten acres of spd today, but it was pretty cold this morning and there has been a high cold wind all day, so we have done little but chore and read the five papers our faithful carrier brought about ten o'clock. AGRICOLA.

The Associate Editor marketed the tobacco from 1 5/6 acres last week, which made an average yield of almost exactly a ton per acre. The average yield of White Burley tobacco is less than 900 pounds, and while over 2,000 has been reported, we feel pretty good over our crop, especially as there was at least 500 missing hills in the patch and 500 more were damaged by moles. The quality was only fair, as one never sees such large yields and No. 1 quality together.